

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXX., NO. 13.

HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1895.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1630.

Hawaiian Gazette, Semi-Weekly

PUBLISHED BY
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY
(LIMITED),
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNING

Geo. H. Paris, Business Manager.
Wallace R. Farrington, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Per month.....\$ 50
Per year.....5 00
Per year, Foreign.....6 00
Payable Invariable in Advance.

Address all communications
Hawaiian Gazette Company
P. O. Box O, Honolulu, H. I.

Business Cards.

PROFESSIONAL.

CARTER & CARTER,
Attorney at Law.
1856 No. 24 Merchant Street.

A. ROSA,
Attorney at Law.
No. 15 KAANUWANI STREET.
Honolulu, H. I.

WILLIAM C. PARKE,
Attorney at Law
And Agent to take Acknowledgments.
OFFICE:—13 KAANUWANI STREET.
Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
And Notary Public. Attends all the Courts of
the Kingdom.

J. ALFRED MAGOON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
OFFICE—42 Merchant Street.
Honolulu, H. I.

OFFSCHLAGER & CO.
King and Bethel Streets,
Honolulu, H. I.,
Real Estate and Commission Merchants.

HYMAN BROS.,
Importers of General Merchandise,
FROM
ENGLAND, GERMANY AND THE
UNITED STATES.
No. 33 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

MISSION MERCHANTS,
Front Street, San Francisco.
Attention paid to filling and shipping
Island orders.

A. SCHAEFER & CO.
Importers and Commission Mfrs.
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

I. HACKFELD & CO.,
General Commission Agents.
Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

G. W. MACFARLANE & CO.,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

Agents for—
Mills, Watson & Co., Scotland Street Iron
Works, Glasgow.
John Fowler & Co., (Leeds) Limited Steam Flow
1856 and Locomotive Works, Leeds.

THEO. R. DAVIES & Co.,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
AND AGENTS FOR—
Lloyd's and the Liverpool Underwriters,
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co.
1854 And Northern Assurance Company.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
68 Fort Street,
Honolulu.
1856-y

H. W. SCHMIDT & SONS,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
Honolulu.

MR. W. F. ALLEN,
HAS AN OFFICE OVER MESSRS. BISHOP &
CO., corner of Merchant and Kaahumanu
streets, and he will be pleased to attend to any
business entrusted to him. 1356-6m

C. HUSTACE,
(Formerly with B. F. Bolles & Co.)
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
411 King Street, under Harmony Hall.
Family, Plantation, and Ship's Stores
supplied at short notice. New Goods by every
steamer. Orders from the other islands faith-
fully executed. 1856 TELEPHONE 119

M. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.,
Grocery, Feed Store and Bakery.
Corner King and Fort Streets,
Honolulu H. I.

THE WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN
Investment Company.
(Limited)
—Money loaned for long or short periods, on
APPROVED SECURITY.
Apply to W. W. BALL, Manager.
126 Office—Beaver Block Fort St.

WILDER & CO.,
Corner of Fort and Queen Streets, Honolulu.
Member, Paints, Oil, Nails, Salt & Building
Materials. All kinds

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. O. HALL & SON,
[LIMITED]
Importers and Dealers in Hardware,
Flows, Paints, Oils and General Merchandise.
—OFFICES:—
Wm W Hall..... President and Manager
E O Hall..... Secretary and Treasurer
Wm F Allen..... Auditor
Thos May and T W Hobson..... Directors
1856 Corner Fort and King Sts

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO
Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Boilers,
Coolers, Iron, Brass and Lead Casting
Machinery of Every Description
—Made to Order—
Particular attention paid to Ships' Black
smithing. JOB WORK executed on the shortest
notice. 1856 Fort Street, Honolulu

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENERAL
MERCHANDISE.
1856 Queen Street, Honolulu

J. M. WHITNEY, M. D., D. D. S
—Dental Rooms on Fort Street, —
Office in Brewer's Block, corner Hotel and Fort
1856 y streets Entrance, Hotel Street.

C. E. WILLIAMS,
Importer, Manufacturer, Upholsterer,
—AND DEALER IN—
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Pianos and Musical Instruments.
1869 105 FORT STREET

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,
—IMPORTERS OF—
Gen'l Merchandise and Commission
1856 Merchants, Honolulu, H. I.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,
—Commission Merchants, —
No. 215 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Post Office Box 2843.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.
FRANK BROWN, Manager.
23 and 30 Merchant Street, - Honolulu, H. I.
(1893-ly)

BISHOP & COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED IN 1858.
—BANKERS.—
—DRAW EXCHANGE ON—
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO,
—AND THEIR AGENTS IN—
New York, Chicago, Boston, Paris

—AND THEIR AGENTS IN—
Messrs. M. N. Rothschild & Sons London
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney,
in London and Sydney.
The Bank of New Zealand in Auckland,
Christchurch, Dunedin and Wellington.
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-
poration in Hongkong and Shanghai, China;
and Yokohama, Hongkong, and Nagasaki, Japan.
The Bank of British Columbia in Victoria, Van-
couver, Nanaimo, and Westminster, B. C.; and
Portland, Oregon.
And the Azores and Madeira Islands.
1856-y

DR. R. W. ANDERSON,
SUCCESSOR TO
DRS. ANDERSON & LUNDY
DENTISTS.

Hotel St., opp. Dr. J. S. McGrew's
GAS ADMINISTERED

MEN Dr. LIEBIG & CO
Special Doctors for Chronic, Pri-
vate and Wasting Disease.
Dr. Liebig's Investigator the greatest remedy
for Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood and
Private Disease, overcomes Prematureness and
prevents all for marriage life's duties, pleasure
and responsibilities. \$1 trial bottle given or sent
free to any one describing symptoms; call or
address 400 Geary St., private entrance 405 Mason
St., San Francisco.

Canadian Pacific Railway
THE FAMOUS TOURIST ROUTE OF THE WORLD.
IN CONNECTION WITH THE CAN-
ADIAN-AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP LINE, TICKETS ARE
ISSUED
TO ALL PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES
AND CANADA, VIA VICTORIA AND VAN-
COUVER.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS.
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and
Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver
Tickets to all points in Japan, China, India
and around the world.

For Tickets and General Information
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.,
Agents Canadian Pacific Railway and
Canadian-Australian S. S. Line
1428-y

AN HAWAIIAN CABLE CERTAIN.

The Senate Votes for a Big Approp-
riation to Commence Work.

A CABLE CHARTER ASKED FOR.

Introduction in the House of a Bill to
Incorporate Under United States
Laws—The Incorporators Are Promi-
nent San Francisco Capitalists.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—By a vote of
36 to 25 the Senate this afternoon took
action in favor of the proposed Hawa-
liian cable. Twenty-four of the
twenty-five voting in the negative
were Democrats, the one Republican
was Pettigrew of South Dakota. Of
those who voted in the affirmative
twenty-seven Republicans, six Demo-
crats and three Populists. At first it
was feared that the Senate would be
divided on party lines, most of the
speeches in opposition being from
Democrats, and those in favor of the
measure being from the Republicans.
Senator White of California, was one
of the Democrats who voted in the
affirmative.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—By the de-
cise vote of 36 to 25 the Senate
decided today to inaugurate the pro-
ject of laying a cable from the Pacific
Coast to Hawaii. An amendment to
the diplomatic and consular approp-
riation was made, giving \$500,000 for
beginning work on the cable and
authorizing the President to contract
for the entire work, estimated to cost
\$3,000,000. This was the first practical
result coming from the intermittent
Hawaiian debate, lasting more than
a year, and renewed with intensity
the last week in connection with the
proposed cable.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The diplo-
matic appropriation bill will probably
go to the House on Monday for con-
ference in Senate amendments. As
conference reports are privileged, it
will doubtless cause immediate con-
sideration. There will be a hot fight
in the House on this cable amend-
ment. It will be strongly opposed by
McCreary, chairman of the Commit-
tee on Foreign Affairs, by Hooker,
member of that committee, by Chair-
man Sayers of the Appropriations
Committee, and other leading Demo-
crats. The fight for it will be led by
Hitt, the ranking Republican member
of the Foreign Affairs Committee.
Bancroft of Maine, and the entire Re-
publican side will support it.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Cesar Casar
Moreno, well known here and in San
Francisco, is again trying to secure
an extension of the cable charter
granted himself, Leland Stanford,
Senator Miller, Hopkins, Alvord,
Flood, Irwin and others in 1876. Mo-
reno asserts that the House will never
grant a subsidy or appropriate any
money for building the cable, but
thinks they may renew his charter.
He has been actively working upon
McCreary, Hooker and other members
of the House. Moreno does not exert
much influence, however.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—A bill to
incorporate the International Pacific
Cable Company, for a cable from Cali-
fornia to the Hawaiian Islands and
thence to Japan and other points in
the Pacific and the mainland of Asia
and Australia, was introduced in the
House today by Representative Chas.
W. Stone, of Pennsylvania.

The incorporators are William Al-
ford, Samuel T. Alexander, Hugh
Craig, W. H. Dimond, Alfred S. Hart-
well, Edward B. Pond, John C. Irwin,
Ray Stone, A. C. Hawes, Herman
Oelrichs, Charles R. Bishop, G. W.
McNear, Louis B. Parrott, W. M.
Buckner, C. I. Taylor, O. D. Baldwin,
Henry F. Allen, W. J. Adams, John
D. Spockels.

The bill proposes to give the com-
pany the right to hold the regulate
connections in the land offices and
stations, and to exercise such powers
as may be granted by any other gov-
ernment, with the provision that
nothing in the action shall be con-
strued to commit the United States
Government to any financial liability
or guarantee of carrying out its con-
tracts.

The capital stock is to amount to
\$5,000,000 in 50,000 shares of \$100 each,
with the right to increase the stock to
200,000 shares by a vote of two thirds
of the stock, and the shareholders are
to organize when \$1,000,000 of stock has
been subscribed for and 10 per cent of
the subscription paid in. Nine direc-
tors are to constitute the board, to
serve three years and hold their meet-
ings in the United States. The bill
includes an authorization for 5 per
cent. bonds to the amount of \$20,000,
000, to constitute a first lien on the
property and provide for an annual
report of the company's affairs to the
Secretary of the Treasury.

The cable project has been the work
of Admiral John C. Irwin, who re-
cently retired from active service, and
at whose request Mr. Stone introduced
the bill. Admiral Irwin has exten-
sive interests in Hawaii and Japan.
Of the other incorporators Hartwell
is a prominent lawyer of Honolulu,
who was in Washington in 1891, work-
ing in the interests of a cable. Charles
R. Bishop is the richest man on the
Islands, Hugh Craig is a prominent
New Zealand capitalist, John D.
Spockels is a son of Claus Spockels,
and the others are prominent Califor-
nia business men.

It is understood the incorporators
will endeavor to obtain subsidies from
the governments interested, and will
try to secure the patronage of the

United States for their company.
Representative Stone says he is heart-
ily in favor of the Senate provision
for a cable survey, and does not think
the plan for incorporation of this com-
pany need interfere with the Govern-
ment's course, or is necessarily antag-
onistic to the Senate plan.

The bill is the outcome of the pri-
vate cable schemes of four years ago.
The new company had no connection
with the cable amendment adopted by
the Senate Saturday. That action
means the construction of a submarine
cable by the Government of the
United States as a quasi-military
work, but open to commercial busi-
ness at regular rates, exactly as in the
case of a postal telegraph system,
should one ever be adopted.

If the cable scheme which passed
the Senate with flying colors should
get through the House, which is
somewhat doubtful, the new cable
company will have nothing to do. If
the Government cable scheme fails,
the new company will be on hand at
the next session and the subsidy
scheme will be pressed for all it is
worth.

Senator Perkins, who was to have
introduced a similar bill in the Sen-
ate, said tonight: "I shall not intro-
duce it until we dispose of the Senate
amendment providing for an approp-
riation of \$500,000 to begin work on
a cable. If the Government will
build a cable to Hawaii, of course we
are willing to let it do so."

Admiral Irwin, the originator of
the project, said: "The American
terminus will probably be in a small
cove near Monterey, Cal., and run to
Honolulu and thence directly to
Japan, with a station on Midway Is-
land, owned by the United States,
about a thousand miles west of Haw-
aii on the direct road to Japan."

Minister Thurston, of Hawaii, was
waiting in the corridor for an oppor-
tunity to talk with Representative
Stone. He seemed to be very much
pleased to learn that the bill had been
introduced. Speaking of the incor-
porators, he said to the Chronicle cor-
respondent that he knew several of
the gentlemen interested in the pro-
ject, and that they were all men of
the highest business standing.

Hugh Craig, on being interviewed
in regard to the bill, said: "Its object
is to ask simply for permission to in-
corporate under the laws of the United
States and nothing else. No subsidy
will be asked for."

"Having obtained this permission
the incorporators would then ask con-
cessions from the Russian, French,
Japanese and Hawaiian Governments
in order to gather funds sufficient to
lay the cable on such routes as are
necessary."

"Such concessions being obtained
they will be in possession, when the
next Congress meets, of all the neces-
sary facts to lay before it to serve as
arguments in favor of further assist-
ance from the American Government."

"The plan contemplated is to build
first a connecting cable from Califor-
nia to Honolulu, thence radiating to
Japan and Australia."

"The Japanese Minister here inti-
mated his strong desire to assist the
proposition, and of communicating
with his Government relative to the
necessity of granting assistance."

"The Russian and French legations
have not yet been seen, but from
the fact that the French already have
a cable from Australia to New Caledo-
nia on a direct line to Honolulu, and
from the further fact that the
French in Honolulu recently informed
the Hawaiian Government that such
a company was anxious to proceed
with its cable to Honolulu, shows the
sympathy of the French Government,
while the warm interest taken in the
proposition by the Russian Govern-
ment in '90 leads us to believe that
subsidies can be obtained from both
those governments."

YALE HAWAIIAN CLUB.

The Boys Enjoy Themselves at an
Annual Banquet.

The second annual banquet of
the Yale-Hawaiian Club took place
on the 17th ult. There were sixty-
teen island boys present on the
occasion. E. Knudsen, from Har-
vard University; Alex. and Frank
Atherton, from Princeton and Earn-
est Waterhouse, from Princeton;
M. M. Gower, formerly of Honolu-
lu, now in New Haven, and Hon.
Francis Wayland, Dean of the
Yale Law School, were all guests of
the club.

While the boys were dining a tel-
egram from Minister Thurston was
read announcing the birth of his
child and the toast, "Kakina's
Baby" was immediately proposed.

The other toasts were

Toastmaster, S. E. Damon.
Republic of Hawaii.
Hon. Francis Wayland
"A mau ke ea o ka aloha i ka pono."
Hawaii of the Past..... M. M. Gower
"Should and acquaintance be forgot."
Hawaii at Harvard..... Eric Knudsen
"It's a way we have at old Harvard."
President Dole..... Hiram Bingham, Jr.
"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him that nature might
stand up
And say to all the world, 'This was a
man!'"

The Girls at Home..... C. M. Cooke, Jr.
"To know them is a liberal education."
Princeton..... John Waterhouse
"The lady or the tiger?"
Hawaii of the Future..... A. C. Alexander
"The best of prophets of the future is
the past."

A. P. Peterson and Charles
Creighton, two political prisoners,
were released on Saturday on con-
dition that they leave the country.
Both men held cabinet positions
under the monarchy.

MARKHAM A TRUSTED MAN.

But He Failed to Show Up When
He Was Wanted.

HE WAS SEEN AT DIAMOND HEAD.

As a Sleuth Hound He Was Not a Great
Success—Marshal Hitchcock Pleased
Much Confidence in the Man and
Assigned Him to Important Work.

When the Military Commission
opened its Monday morning session
there were a large number of native
women present, mostly relatives of
the twenty-one prisoners whose cases
were not concluded on Saturday.
At 9:40 Recorder Jones read the min-



PAUL SMITH, CAPTAIN CO. A, N. G. H.

utes and the Court proceeded to busi-
ness.

When called upon the prisoners
pleaded as follows:
Kahiona Poepoe—Guilty to charge
and first specification.
William K. Pua—Guilty to charge
and first specification.

Haha—Declined to plead on advice
of counsel.

John Kaolowi—Guilty to charge
and first specification.

J. K. Kamali—Not guilty.

J. J. Mathews—Not guilty.

William Joseph—Not guilty.

Nahinalau—Declined to plead on
advice of counsel.

Kaahue—Declined to plead on ad-
vice of counsel.

Henry Enoka—Not guilty.

Pihana—Declined to plead on advice
of counsel.

Koholu—Not guilty.

Kahanani—Not guilty.

Kahalea—Not guilty.

John Pio—Not guilty.

Joe Kahopukaapi—Not guilty.

Wallama—Not guilty.

Kakalo—Guilty to first part of
charge.

William Kauwenaole—Not guilty.

Maunaloa—Not guilty.

George Markham—Declined to plead
on advice of counsel.

Attorney Kane read the usual ob-
jection to the jurisdiction of the Court
in behalf of the several prisoners re-
presented by him, which was overruled
by Judge Whiting.

Chas. Warren was the first witness
called. He told of the early move-
ments of the rebels and those present
at Kahala on Sunday and Sunday
night, and Monday. Several of the
prisoners were identified by Warren;
they were at Kahala cleaning guns.

Kawika's testimony was of the same
nature as Warren's. He identified a
number of the prisoners as being at
Kahala on Sunday evening.

Kalauchi—Live at Maunaloa; work
for S. M. Damon; witness identified
several of the prisoners; they all
armed with guns and had cartridge
belts; talked with some of the men;
some of them knew I was going to
ask permission to go home; one of the
prisoners went and asked Warren for
permission for me to leave, was sick
with asthma and wanted to go home;
Apelehama came to my house and
wanted me to go with him, told him
I was sick and wanted to go; he told
me to get ready and sign my name to
a paper that had a list of names; if I
refused Apelehama had a pistol in his
hand and would shoot me; was told
that he had done same thing to a
number of others; some of prisoners
explained to witness that he was very
lucky to be allowed to go; Carl Wide-
mann said witness might go.

Sam Kia—Was at Kahala on Sun-
day night and took part in uprising.
Witness also identified a number of
the prisoners there, they all had guns
and ammunition and were firing at
the Government troops.

Charles Bartow was next called.
His testimony was similar to that given
by the others. He saw some of the
prisoners at Kahala and Kaalawai,
Sunday, January 6th; they were all
armed with guns and had ammunition.
Nahinalau belonged to squad
under Louis Marshall; William Pua
was captain of one of the squads.

Bill Ihu identified a number of the
prisoners out at Diamond Head on
Sunday, January 6th. They all had
arms.

At 12 o'clock the Court adjourned
until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION
The afternoon session opened
promptly at 1:30 o'clock, with Sam
Keanu on the witness stand. He said
that he saw Kaolowi, Kamali, Math-
ews, Kahopu, Waiki and Kahanui at

Kaalawai, with arms and ammuni-
tion.

The case of George Markham was
the next on the list and occupied the
greater part of the afternoon. Mark-
ham defended himself most of the
time, with the help of Kane his
counsel.

Marshal Hitchcock was the first
witness called to testify.

Marshal Hitchcock—Know George
Markham, he has been in the employ
of special secret police; was assigned
to the residence of W. O. Smith on
the Monday night before the Kakaako
affair, did not see him again after
that; had given him orders to report
every day, either in person or by
letter; had no communication from
him after sending him to the residence
of W. O. Smith; first saw him again
on the Monday following the affair at
Bertelmann's; looked him up on Mon-
day afternoon; was forced to put
another man in his place on the night
of the Kakaako affair.

Cross-examined by Markham—
You have been in the employ of the
police department as a special secret
policeman for most of the time since
1893; do not know whether you were
a witness during the conspiracy case
of Walker, St. Clair and Crick; you
were laid off from time to time be-
cause the expenses of the Govern-
ment were too heavy; presume you
gave me badge of special police which
you hold before me now; It is of the
same kind I have had looked up in
my safe; we have had several conver-
sations together but I cannot state
positively where each one took place;
to my recollection you have always
been paid for your services; when
President Dole went to Hawaii I
think I told you your services were
not needed until he returned; think
we have had several talks on the roy-
alists; do not remember whether it
was in November or December; I re-
member that you told me something
about "trouble brewing;" you were
sent to W. O. Smith's residence on
New Year's eve; remember saying I
would back you up when you told me
you wanted to defend yourself against
Tom Walker, who had threatened
your life; remember of receiving
some kind of message from you
through the postoffice; do not remem-
ber of your telephoning to me from
Waikiki that you wanted a pass in
order to get into the city; do not re-
member President Dole entering the
room at the police station when you,
W. O. Smith and I were there; em-
ployed you when there was money
enough to pay you; it is probably
true that I "went for" you and told
you, as well as all my other men, to
do something and not to be talking all
the time; should have been glad had
you given any evidence worth any-
thing; have not examined you since
your arrest; you came in from Wai-
kiki and I had you looked up; was
not able to send for you and to get
your report of what you saw at Wai-
kiki; placed a great deal of confi-
dence in you; sent you to residence of
President Dole because of that fact.

On re-direct examination Marshal
Hitchcock stated that he had given
Markham the order to stand guard at
W. O. Smith's residence from 6 p. m.
to 6 a. m., until further notice.

C. W. Gray—Live across the street
from the residence of W. O. Smith;
know Markham; saw him at Smith's
house on New Year's eve about 8
o'clock; saw him at intervals through-
out the night; had conversation with
him about things in general; spoke
about possibility of an uprising
among the royalists; prisoner had no
gun with him; told me the Marshal
was a little hurried that night and
nothing much could be said to him;
gave him heavy coat to wear in place
of the linen one on account of the
cold; had something to drink; did not
see Markham at Smith's after Mon-
day night.

Cross-examined by Markham:—
Went to bed at 5 o'clock on the morn-
ing of January 1st; you told me you
were detailed there for the night; you
were there when I went to my house;
remember you told me you were a
trustworthy friend of Marshal Hitch-
cock.

W. O. Smith—I asked Marshal for

Found guilty of misprision of treason and
sentenced to five years imprisonment and
hard labor and to pay a fine of \$5000

watchman, think I came home late in
night; remember one lantern in front
and one behind, no one there next
night; Marshal expressed surprise
that Markham was not there, another
man was sent at my request on the
night of Kakaako scrape, was at po-
lice station all that night.

Cross-examined by Markham:—
Been some rumors of uprising; do not
remember the hour came home,
thought it strange that you should
have lantern out.

Kaukahu—Live at Waikiki, was
at home on 6th of January, know
Markham saw him Sunday on nar-
row road mauka of Campbell's resi-
dence was going out towards Bertel-
mann's between 7 and 8 a. m., saw
Campbell's coachman and heard him
call to Markham who said he was

JOHN F. BOWLER
Found guilty of misprision of treason and
sentenced to five years imprisonment and
hard labor and to pay a fine of \$5000

watchman, think I came home late in
night; remember one lantern in front
and one behind, no one there next
night; Marshal expressed surprise
that Markham was not there, another
man was sent at my request on the
night of Kakaako scrape, was at po-
lice station all that night.

Cross-examined by Markham:—
Been some rumors of uprising; do not
remember the hour came home,
thought it strange that you should
have lantern out.

Kaukahu—Live at Waikiki, was
at home on 6th of January, know
Markham saw him Sunday on nar-
row road mauka of Campbell's resi-
dence was going out towards Bertel-
mann's between 7 and 8 a. m., saw
Campbell's coachman and heard him
call to Markham who said he was

JOHN F. BOWLER
Found guilty of misprision of treason and
sentenced to five years imprisonment and
hard labor and to pay a fine of \$5000

watchman, think I came home late in
night; remember one lantern in front
and one behind, no one

THE LATEST MARINE HORROR.

The German Lloyd Steamship Elbe
Sunk in the North Sea

HENRY N. CASTLE AMONG THE LOST

Only a Score of People Are Saved—
Hundreds Perished After a Wild
Scramble for Boats Tardily Lowered—
Pierced by Another Steamer's Bow.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30. — A cable special to the Sun from London says: The little fishing smack Wildflower sailed into the harbor of Lowestoft on the east coast of England this afternoon with a handful of survivors, who were all that remained of the ship's company of 400 souls who sailed twenty-four hours before from Bremen bound for New York. Few of the great tragedies of the sea were more terrible than the fate of 380 men, women and children who went down in the North sea this morning in the wreck of the steamship Elbe.

The disaster befell the great ship almost without warning. She was



AN Castle.

pursuing her course just before day-break through a rough sea and half a gale, which blew bitter cold. Other vessels were in sight, with which were exchanged signals. Suddenly there was a crash, and in a moment the Elbe lay helpless on the water, cut half in two by a smaller steamer, which struck her almost amidships. How it happened no one on the larger vessel lives to tell, for all who are known to be saved were below decks when the collision occurred.

The bow, which struck the liner, remained a few moments wedged in the great rent which it had made. The sea soon tore the two ships apart. The smaller one, badly damaged and almost helpless, drifted away and did not even learn with what ship she had been in collision. She is the Scotch steamer Craithie of Aberdeen, 475 tons. Late this evening she crawled into the harbor of Mass Luis, near Rotterdam.

It was quickly realized on board the Elbe that her wound was fatal and that she could not long survive. The blow tore open all the middle compartments, and a flood of water quickly sank the engine and boiler rooms to the water's edge. Some passengers were undoubtedly killed in the berths, especially some of those in the second cabin, for the staterooms were smashed to bits and some of the passageways were blocked by debris. All but two or three of the 240 passengers were in bed. Few failed to realize that a serious disaster had befallen them, for the shock was terrific throughout the ship. Within a few moments all who were able to escape from below reached the deck.

The first lifeboat that floated was quickly filled with men and women, but capsized before it got ten yards from the side. One young woman in this boat clung to it until picked up by the second boat, which is the only one known to have escaped. She was the only woman saved, for in the wild scramble at the very last only men, and all but four of these officers and crew, secured places. These on this boat say they saw one more boatload of about twenty get away from the ship before she sank. Before they cast off the Elbe had keeled over to a sharp angle and settled very low in the water. She went down stern first when the survivors who reached Lowestoft were only a few rods away.

Advices by cable and letter show beyond a shadow of a doubt that Henry Castle and his daughter were among those who were drowned on the Elbe. They also indicate that Mr. Castle was a passenger on the steamer in consequence of his sense of duty, that in the hour of his country's peril, his place was with his fellow countrymen. When Mr. Castle left this country, he planned to spend a year in Europe, taking his child Dorothy to visit relatives in Germany, and being joined later in the year by his wife, who was to pass the winter in Philadelphia. Mrs. Castle gave up the idea of going to Europe, and the final plan was for Mr. Castle and his daughter to return to Philadelphia in the spring, when he with his family would return to Honolulu. Letters received after he heard of the Elbe, and the N. Castle conspiracy show, that Mr. Castle felt uneasy as to the future in this country and had a disposition to return as soon as possible.

Immediately Mrs. Castle learned of the insurrection she called to her husband "Come if you think best." This was received in the forenoon, and its purport was not known to Mr. Castle until the afternoon when he saw in a London paper a very short dispatch telling of the insurrection and the death of Mr. Carter. He immediately

engaged passage on the first steamer sailing for America, the Elbe, and wrote his wife to have everything in readiness that no time should be lost in getting to Honolulu.

Mr. Castle and his child Dorothy occupied a saloon stateroom, and from the accounts given of the sinking of the steamer there can be no hope of his having been among the rescued. In fact, it is doubtful if he could have even reached the deck before the ship went down. Had he, by some good fortune, failed to have taken the steamer as planned, sufficient time had elapsed between the sinking of the Elbe and the sailing of the Alameda from San Francisco for him to have sent advices to that effect.

The news was received with unfeigned sorrow throughout the community. Expressions of sympathy were tendered the family on every hand, the mail from the States also bringing many messages of condolence from the host of friends which the deceased had made during his residence as a student and tourist in different sections of the country.

Henry N. Castle was born in Honolulu, August 22, 1862. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Castle, who were among the earliest white settlers of the islands. His early education was received at Punahou. While yet a boy he entered Oberlin College, spending three years at the preparatory school, and graduating from the college in 1883, being among the youngest members of his class. Professor Jordan Smith speaks of him as being the brightest and most promising young man he ever met.

Returning from Oberlin Mr. Castle entered the law office of his brother, W. R. Castle, where he remained until 1885, when he went to Berlin to study philosophy. In December, 1885, he returned to Harvard, taking his first law examinations in the summer of 1887. After spending the rest of the summer in the Adirondacks he returned to Honolulu and acted as reporter at the special session of the legislature. In 1888 he did his first newspaper work, as editor of the Commercial Advertiser and the Hawaiian Gazette. During the latter part of this year he decided to continue his law studies at Harvard and finally went on to Berlin and Leipzig where, with his intimate friend and college chum, he completed his course in philosophy. At Leipzig he met Miss Freda Stecker and in 1889 they were married in London and went to the Paris exposition with Mr. and Mrs. James B. Castle. After some months travel he made his home in the islands and resumed his connection with the ADVERTISER and GAZETTE, also acting as reporter for the legislature of 1890. The child Dorothy was born in June and in July of the same year the mother was killed by being thrown from her carriage.

Mr. Castle again went to Europe, returning in 1891 to resume the editorial chair. December, 1892, he was married to Miss Mabel R. Wing, who was a teacher at Punahou. Following close on this event came the revolution of 1893, in which Mr. Castle carried a gun as a private, doing active service during the day and tending to his editorial work evenings. After matters had settled, accompanied by his wife, he went to Ann Arbor, where his brother-in-law, George Meade, was connected with the university. Consequent to the disturbances arising from President Cleveland's attempt to restore the ex-queen, Mr. Castle went to Washington, from whence he returned to Honolulu in December, 1893, in company with Minister Thurston and W. N. Armstrong. Editorial work was again taken up, and continued to August, 1894, when he returned to the United States, and leaving his wife in Philadelphia, in September sailed for Germany with the daughter Dorothy to visit the child's grandmother in Leipzig. After his departure his second child was born in Philadelphia.

Mr. Castle's services in the political history of the country have been invaluable.

A Complete Failure.

The trial of the first batch of Japanese laborers introduced into Fiji in the early part of this year by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, to the number of some 300, is likely to turn out a complete failure. The majority of these men were transferred to the company's Labaso estate, and out of the 240 there located it is reported that 180 are in the hospital, while 23 have died. The disease with which these people are afflicted is what is known in pathology as pernicious anemia—poorness of the blood.—[Ex.]

A Kauai Squad.

A Citizens' Guard squad was formed at Libue, Kauai, on the 9th instant, and the following named gentlemen were elected as officers: Captain, George De la Vergne; First Sergeant, W. H. Rice, Jr.; Second Sergeant, John Candall; Corporals, Ed Broadbent, W. G. Smith, C. Wolters and R. Fountain.

Thurston Denies a Rumor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Minister Thurston denied positively today that the Hawaiian Government was selling bonds in this country at 25 cents on the dollar for the purpose of influencing in favor of annexation.

The exposure to all sorts and conditions of weather that a lumberman is called upon to endure in the camps often produces severe colds which, if not promptly checked, result in congestion of pneumonia. Mr. J. O. Davenport, ex-manager of the Fort Bragg Redwood Co., an immense institution at Fort Bragg, Cal., says they sell large quantities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at the company's store and that he has himself used this remedy for a severe cold and obtained immediate relief. This medicine presents any tendency of a cold toward pneumonia and insures a prompt recovery. For sale by all dealers. BENSON SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.

DEATH OF MINISTER STEVENS.

He Passed Away at His Old Home
in Augusta.

ONE OF AN HONORABLE LIFE.

His Fair Fame Can be Left Safely to
the American People—The Man Who
Raised the Stars and Stripes Over
Hawaii—Minister, Journalist, Diplomat.

AUGUSTA, (Me.), Feb. 8.—John L. Stevens, ex-Minister to Hawaii, is dead.

John L. Stevens was born at Mount Vernon, Kennebec county, Maine,



JOHN L. STEVENS.

August 1, 1820; was educated at the Maine Wesleyan seminary and the Waterville Liberal Institute; studied theology, and at the age of 24 was ordained a minister in the Universalist church. Ill health compelled him to resign ten years later and he became associated with James G. Blaine in the ownership of the Kennebec Journal at Augusta. He remained with that journal for thirteen years. He served three years in the Lower House and two years in the Senate of the Maine Legislature. From 1870 to 1873 he was United States Minister to Uruguay and Paraguay, from which he resigned and returned home. In 1877 he was appointed Minister to Sweden and Norway, resigning in 1883, and returned to his home in Maine.

In September, 1889, Stevens was appointed Minister to Hawaii by President Harrison. He served until May 17th, 1893, when he was superseded by James H. Blount. Stevens gained a national reputation by his conduct during the revolution which overthrew the Hawaiian monarchy. He ordered marines landed from the United States steamer Boston, and by his prompt action prevented any danger to American residents. He hoisted the American flag, and virtually established an American protectorate.

For this action he was roundly condemned by the Cleveland administration, which favored the Royalists. The story of the intrigues of Cleveland and Grover to restore the Queen is too fresh in the public mind to need repeating here, but Blount of Georgia was sent over as a special commissioner, with full power, and his first act was to haul down the flag which Stevens had raised. His next was to take testimony of all the disaffected Royalists and to furnish a report which has since been proved unfair and misleading—a special plea for the cause of the Royalists.

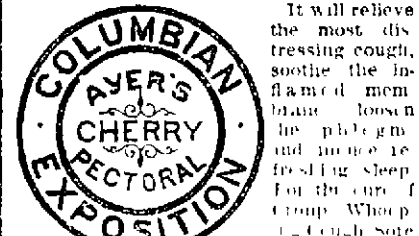
Stevens defended his position and his acts with much ability, and after his return he prepared several open letters, showing that his acts were all within his power as Minister. He never denied that he sympathized warmly with the revolutionists, but he produced ample proof to show that he was not in collusion with them and did not use the United States marines to help them.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

HAS NO EQUAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs,
Influenza, and
SORE THROAT.



It will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE

World's Great Expositions.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

SOLELY BY THE DRUG COMPANY.

Agents for Hawaii in 1894.

The Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month



Mrs. Eliza A. Freeman

Ivy Poisoning

Eight Years of Suffering

Perfect Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass."

"Dear Sirs:—We have tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and find it to be all you claim for it. My wife was poisoned by ivy when a young woman, and for eight years was troubled every season

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

with the breaking out and terrible itching and burning. I thought hers was as bad a case as anyone ever had. She was in this distressing condition every year until she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has effected a perfect cure, without leaving any scars, and she has had

No Sign of the Poison Since.

She is well and hearty. I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla after the grip with good results, and have also given it to our four children. We are all pictures of perfect health and owe it to Hood's Sarsaparilla." J. C. FREEMAN, Vandalia, Illinois

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other instead.

Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. per box.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY.

365 Wholesale Agents

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

COUGHS,

COLDS,

ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to—See The Times, July 13, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA.

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE Rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—THE IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. N. B. EVERY BOTTLE OF GENUINE CHLORODYNE BEARS ON THE GOVERNMENT STAMP THE NAME OF THE INVENTOR—DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. SOLD IN BOTTLES 6, 12, 24, 36, and 48, by all Chemists.

SOLE MANUFACTURER, J. T. DAVENPORT.

Great Russell Street, London, C.W.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE FAMOUS

ANISEED COUGH REMEDY, is the

most valuable remedy for the

20,000 CHEMISTS Sell It.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

In palace and cottage alike, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled COUGH REMEDY. Its large sale throughout the whole civilized world proclaims its great worth.

Loosens the phlegm immediately. Night cough quickly relieved. See trade mark as above on each wrapper.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the government stamp.

Refuse imitations. Established 1824.

Squatters and farmers when ordering their stores should not omit this time-honoured cough remedy.

FOR A COUGH—POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, etc.

Sold by chemists and storekeepers throughout the Australian New Zealand and Cape Colonies. Bottles 1s 1/2 and 2s 3d.

Agents for Honolulu.

Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.

1885-201

Assignee's Notice

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been appointed Assignee in Bankruptcy of the Estate of J. A. Alfonso of Honolulu, notice is hereby given to all persons owing to or claiming against the said Estate to make payment to or claim against the said Estate at the office of J. H. Beck & Co., at the corner of

1885-201

Assignee of the Bankrupt Estate of J. A. Alfonso of Honolulu.

1885-201

1885-201

1885-201

1885-201

1885-201

1885-201

1885-201

HIND'S Honey and Almond Cream

What It Is.

The superiority of Hind's Honey and Almond Cream consists in its wonderful purifying and healing properties and cleanliness. It is unlike any other preparation for the skin and complexion in that it contains no oils, greasy substances or chemicals, neither starch nor mucilaginous principles to obstruct the pores of the skin, is quickly absorbed, leaving no visible trace of its use and cannot injure the most delicate or sensitive skin.

Its General Use.

For rough or hard skin Honey and Almond Cream possesses in a remarkable degree, the properties for which it was designed, of softening the skin, no matter how hard or dry, of cleansing and purifying all humors, scaly eruptions and inflamed ulcers, destroying acid or irritating exudations from the skin or mucous surfaces, stimulating same to healthy action, thereby preparing the parts for the healing process sure to follow its use.

Burns and Sunburn.

For burns and scalds it affords instant relief. In cases of sunburn it will both alleviate the pain and prevent the skin from peeling.

For Use After Shaving.

Its use for gentlemen after shaving will be found delightfully soothing and grateful, allaying all irritation, and as a protection against the weather, preventing chaps, soreness, and all infections.

Not a "White-Wash."

Lastly it is not a white-wash, and its effect is not to cover up imperfection, but to so correct them and the cause, by its purifying and emollient properties as to leave the skin soft, smooth, pure, and in its natural, healthy condition.

FOR SALE BY
The Hobron Drug Company
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

J. HOPP & C

FURNITURE JUST RECEIVED

A COMPLETE S

BEDROOM

AT LOW PR

Wicker Ware,
Rugs and Portiers,
Shaving Stands,
Card Tables,
AND ROCKERS

In Oak or Cherry, and other goods too numerous to mention.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to. Furniture packed for the other islands. Special care given to Piano moving.

74 KING STREET.

SOMETHING NEW!

Mexican Cigars!

VERY FINE.

Said to be Superior to Havanas!

TRY THEM.

HOLLISTER & CO.

Importers of Tobacco, Cigars, Smokers' Articles, Wax Vectors, Etc., Etc.

RUDOLPH SPRECKELS' DENIAL.

He Says There Is No Truth in the Charges

HIS FEELINGS ARE FRIENDLY.

He Denies That He Furnished Money for the Purchase of Arms—He Could Not Be Drawn Into a Movement Against the Government His Statement.

Several San Francisco paper print interviews had with Rudolph Spreckels. He denies that he had anything



RUDOLPH SPRECKELS.

to do with the recent attempt to overthrow the Republic.

Mr. Spreckels said

"There is absolutely no truth in the charges that I have taken any part, or conspired in any way against the existing Government on the islands. I have always been friendly with the

Queen, and have visited her many

times. I went to the islands when I

was a little boy and have spent a great

deal of my time there. I have been

on terms with all the leading

but the idea is ridiculous

to be drawn in any way

against the Government

interests there are

any such foolish ac-

it strange that any one

ny other way.

n alleged that Major

letter to me from the

me to assist her. If

h a letter I know noth-

if there was such a

ver presented. All the

t have been made in-

was willing to aid the

omoting a conspiracy

public of Hawaii are

vely that I purchased

evolutionists, or that I

with money to buy

the character of Wil-

are that his reputation

itator and revolution-

ad ever harbored an-

the Dole Government,

id not have been so

connected in any way

nd his fellows. I am

he most searching in-

hear me out in the

ortions.

rather and myself pur-

interests at the

ago, we have given the

to understand that they

ct no support from us in

aking of a political charac-

as ex-queen understood this as

as others. In fact, during a con-

sation with her in January, 1894,

shortly after the purchase of our

plantations, I told her plainly that

whatever my sympathy previous to

that time may have led me to do in

her behalf, our property interests

were too important to allow us to

jeopardize them by taking any part in

politics."

In conclusion Mr. Spreckels stated

that his position in the islands had

always been strictly one of neutrality

regarding governmental affairs.

F. F. Follis, who at the time he

was alleged to have been acting as

Spreckels' agent was sick in bed in

San Francisco. Spreckels and Follis

enter a specific denial to all the

charges set forth in the newspapers

Spreckels' denial is confirmed by

Follis and their secretary, Bluxome.

HOW WILCOX ESCAPED.

It Will be News to Him and Others Here.

A late San Francisco Call states that Robert Wilcox, now at the reef, escaped and was landed on the California coast from a schooner.

Francis Harden is credited with saying that he saw Wilcox, and was in his company for a day. Continuing said: "Bob is here, but I wouldn't tell you where he is even if I were permitted to do so. He is wanted in Honolulu, and there may be grounds for his extradition. I am not posted on the fine points of international law. All I will say is this. Mr. Wilcox is safe and his head will not be cut off by Dole and company."

Odd Fellows' Lodge at Hilo

An application from Hilo to the Supreme officers of the I. O. O. F. in this city was received by the Kinai Friday asking that a new Odd Fellows' lodge be established there. A number of persons interested in the formation of the new lodge have visited Honolulu at different times to qualify themselves for charter members of the organization to be established in Hilo.

ARMS FOR REVOLUTIONISTS.

Minister Hatch Writes To Minister Willis Concerning Them

ANOTHER EXCHANGE OF NOTE

Minister Thurston Wrote that the State of Affairs Was Critical and Suggested That a War Vessel Be Sent To Protect American Interests—Gresham's Reply

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—In the Hawaiian correspondence submitted to the House today Secretary Gresham states that the department had no information in regard to arms having been furnished by British subjects to persons in rebellion against the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, but in a telegram from the United States Minister at Honolulu, dated January 11th, forwarded by way of San Francisco, Mr. Willis says: "Arms are reported to have been brought from Vancouver by the Norma."

The department has no information in regard to any intervention by the representatives of Great Britain to prevent the application of martial law by the Hawaiian Government to those concerned in the recent rebellion who claim to be British subjects, or of any foreign representative whatever in the case, other than a statement contained in a note from the Hawaiian Minister at Honolulu, Mr. Hawes, has called upon the Government of Hawaii to give him assurance that no capital punishment will be inflicted upon the insurrectionists, there being fifteen Englishmen under arrest, which requested assurance the Government had refused to give.

Under date of Honolulu, November 10th, Minister Willis transmitted to Secretary Gresham the following note of the same date from Minister Hatch, the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs, adding that when he received it he had telegraphed the Secretary the facts briefly.

"Department of Foreign Affairs, Honolulu, November 10th.—Sir: Information has just been received at this office tending to show that a filibustering expedition against this Government is being fitted out in San Francisco and that one of the following steam vessels, the Rosalia or the Alexandria, will be used for the purpose. The information points more strongly to the latter. I desire to ask the good offices of your Government to prevent the shipment of arms on these vessels for such purpose."

F. M. Hatch. "On the 19th inst. the Hawaiian Charge d'Affaires called on the department at my invitation, and in reply to an inquiry said he had no information that arms had been or were to be shipped from San Francisco for use against the Government of Hawaii. Following this correspondence with Willis there was an exchange of notes between Secretary Gresham and Mr. Thurston, the Minister here, which is interesting mainly because of the insinuation by the latter that the presence of an American warship at Honolulu would be acceptable. Thurston wrote January 20th:

"Sir—I have the honor to inform you that I have received from my Government telegraphic communications stating that the insurrection in Honolulu is broken; that several of the leaders and the remaining followers are fugitives in the mountains, and that the British Commissioner at Honolulu, Mr. Hawes, has called upon the Government of Hawaii to give him assurance that no capital punishment will be inflicted upon insurrectionists, there being fifteen Englishmen under arrest, which requested assurance the Government has refused to give him. A man of-war at Honolulu has been recently the subject of discussion in the press and elsewhere. It does not lie within my province to suggest any course of action of the part of the United States concerning such subjects. I feel, however, that it is due your Government and to the large American population and property interests in Hawaii to state that although the Government of Hawaii is, and will continue in the future as it has in the past, fully able to maintain itself from the attacks from domestic enemies, in view of the serious nature of the charges now pending against a large number of both foreigners and natives, and of other complicating conditions, the state of affairs at the islands is critical, as in the event of further insurrection or complication, although the Government will use every endeavor to protect foreign citizens and their property, it is not impossible that sudden acts of violence take place, against which the Government, with its police and military force, may temporarily be unable to afford protection."

In his reply, on January 20th, Secretary Gresham said: "On receipt of a dispatch from Mr. Willis yesterday morning on the subject of the uprising, which was immediately given to the press, a warship was at once ordered to proceed from San Francisco to Honolulu to afford needed protection to any Americans entitled to it. That fact was also announced by the press Saturday afternoon and this morning, and I naturally supposed that the announcement had attracted your attention."

China Knocked Out

LONDON, Feb. 7.—A cablegram from Wei Hai Wei, dated today, says the Chinese fleet has practically ceased to exist. The ironclad Chen Yuen and her sister ship, the Ting Yuen, have been sunk, and the other vessels of the Chinese fleet are within the grasp of the Japanese.

Andrew Knudsen mate of the steamer Waimanalo who was recently tried on the charge of misprision of treason, has not been released, as stated in an obscure afternoon publication.

WILL DON THE PRISON GARB.

V. V. Ashford Gets One Year's Imprisonment and \$1,000 Fine

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE PRISONER

No Hard Labor Attached to Sentence—Protested Against Putting on the Striped Suit—Commissioner Hawes to Interview President Dole About It.

V. V. Ashford, who was recently tried by the Military Commission on the charge of misprision of treason, has been found guilty.

Under the direction of the Commander in Chief, Major McLeod transferred the prisoner to the custody of the Marshal early Friday afternoon, and shortly afterward Major Potter read to Ashford the sentence of the court. He is to be imprisoned for the term of one year, and to pay a fine of \$1,000. The



VOLNEY V. ASHFORD. Sentenced to one year's imprisonment and \$1,000 fine.

sentence as transmitted was approved by President Dole.

Mr. Ashford's imprisonment does not include hard labor. His health has been impaired, for some time, and his present condition would preclude the infliction of such punishment.

The following brief sketch of the military and civil life of the prisoner previous to his residence in the islands will be timely:

V. V. Ashford was educated for the law, but joined the Union army when barely sixteen, and served two years in Virginia, under Sigel, Hunter and Sheridan, and before he was eighteen was promoted to a commission in a regiment (21st New York Cavalry), which was sent to the recruiting camp by Sheridan after the battle of Winchester, with but seventy-eight officers and men out of 1,200 who had marched into Virginia the previous year. After the surrender of the Confederate armies in the East, the 21st served one campaign in the Indian war, in the department of the Platte. He subsequently spent some time in active service in the 46th Canadian Regiment on the frontier, during the period of the Fenian invasions. He was among the volunteers in Colonel, now General, Lord Wolseley's expedition to the Red River of the North. He served in every grade from private soldier to field officer in the 47th and 17th British Regiments of the Line and the 13th Hussars, in connection with the Officers' Training Schools, established by the British War Department in Canada, and has the highest certificates ever issued from that branch of the Department, having been under the personal instruction of such men as Colonels Loughry, McKinstrey, and Soame Gambia Jenyns, all since Lieutenants-General. He was a particular friend of the latter, who, as Captain of the 15th Light Dragoon Guards, led that regiment in the charge of the "Six Hundred" at Balaklava. He was for several years a subaltern, and afterwards a Troop Commander in the historic Northumberland and Durham Squadron, and later Captain and Adjutant of the 3d Prince of Wales Royal Dragoon Guards, and when he left Canada for Hawaii, in 1884, ranked on the army list as Captain and Bt. Major of Cavalry. Up to that time his occupations in civil life were mostly confined to engineering (railroad survey and construction) and to the publishing trade—both newspaper and books.

Mr. Ashford came to Honolulu about 1884 and has been a practicing attorney since that time, and until recently in partnership with his brother, C. W. Ashford. Some time during the year of 1886 his former military experience led to his election as Colonel of the Honolulu Rifles, succeeding W. H. Aldrich.

In the revolution of 1887 Ashford favored the reform movement. He believed then the monarchy should be overthrown and favored annexation to the United States, as he does at the present time.

After the revolution of 1887, in the latter part of that year or early in the next, he became involved in difficulties for refusing to turn over funds that had been given him to aid the side of King Kalakaua. Until the dissolution of the Honolulu Rifles in 1890 by act of Legislature, V. V. Ashford took a prominent part in the political affairs of the country. He has been known, or suspected, to be in every revolutionary conspiracy since his advent in the country. Although

he accepted command of the Government forces at the time of the Wilcox insurrection in 1889, his conduct of affairs on that occasion raised grave doubts of his loyalty and good faith. It was afterwards openly charged by Minister Thurston in the Legislature that he and his brother, C. W., were both knowing to Wilcox's plans. He is supposed to have been concerned in an abortive conspiracy against the Government in the following year, and in May, 1892, was, with Lot Lane, Wilcox and others, arrested on a charge of treason. Having been discharged by Judge Dole on his preliminary examination, and learning that he was to be re-arrested on another charge, Ashford skipped the country and did not return until after the overthrow of the monarchy, when he offered his services to the Provisional Government, who, in view of his former record, appears to have had no use for him. He is regarded by those who have watched his course since his arrival in this country as a chronic plotter and conspirator.

Friday, when called upon to assume the striped convict garb, Mr. Ashford made strenuous objections and wished to see British Commissioner Hawes. Marshal Hitchcock called upon that official, who informed the Marshal that he did not feel called upon to take any action in the premises. However, the matter will be held in abeyance until today, when Commissioner Hawes will interview President Dole and Minister Hatch touching the incident.

Arrived by the Alameda

And added to our large and selected stock of

Hardware!

Steel Garden Trowels, 5, 6 and 7 inches, Hawaiian Flags 4 1/2 to 12 feet, Wostenholm Pocket Knives, 150 dozen assorted; Stubs' Jewellers' Files, 109 dozen assorted; Door Mats, "Aloha" and plain, large assortment; Brass Blacksmiths' Rules, Steel Blacksmiths' Rules,

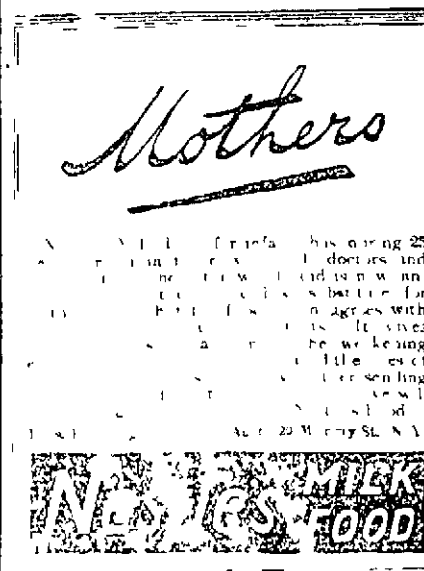
A FINE LINE OF

RAZORS

The best Swing Strops, Mixed White Shellac, Hair and Horse Clippers, Hunning's Transmitters, L. D. Hand Telephones, Bull's Eye Dash Lanterns, Powder Loading Measures, Hammock Hooks, Paint Brushes, Patent Castors, Turn Buckles, etc., etc., etc.

E. O. HALL & SON

Corner Fort and King Streets.



The Agency for NESTLE'S MILK FOOD IS WITH THE Hollister Drug Company, Limited 523 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I. The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions.



The most Effective Skin

Purifying and Beautifying Soap in the World.

The Purest, Sweetest, and

Most Refreshing for Toilet Bath and Nursery.

Sold throughout the world Price, 25c. BENSON SMITH & CO., Honolulu, H. I.

"All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," 64 pages, mailed free.

BEES WON'T STING

The man who is smeared with honey. Cod Liver Oil can't offend the taste when it is disguised in Wild Cherry. You only get the good thing, the vim, the flesh. Ask for WAMPOLE'S TASTE-LESS PREPARATION.

For sale by the

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY,

523 Fort Street.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer COMPANY.

G. N. WILCOX President. T. MAY, Auditor. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice-President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

OUR NEW WORKS AT KALIHI being completed, we are now ready to furnish all kinds of

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS!

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer Salts ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist. All goods are guaranteed in every respect. For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY

DR. W. AVFRDAM, Manager.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

For Liebig

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

EXTRACT OF MEAT

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES. Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest climates, and for any length of time.

Give the Baby A Perfect Nutrition

MELLIN'S

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

FOOD

THE Best Food for Hand-fed Infants.

OF P. BOOK FOR THE Care and Feeding of Infants. Address to: DOLIBER-GOODALE CO., BOSTON, MASS.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,

Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

Another name has been added to the roll of those whose lives have been sacrificed as a result of the recent uprising in Honolulu—Henry N. Castle. Mr. Castle came to his death while on his way to answer the call to duty which the unsettled condition of affairs in his native country gave rise. Immediately upon hearing the news of the trouble one purpose filled his heart, prompted by the unquestionable loyalty which has characterized every act of his life. Plans for study, travel and personal pleasure were as nothing when there was a possibility of his services being required to maintain the dignity of his country. He felt that his place was beside those who were fighting for the principles to which he, during the whole of his active political life, had given his every energy to support, and every incident connected with his action after hearing the news of the rebellion shows him as truly a martyr as was Charles I. Carter. The names of Castle and Carter will be placed side by side on the roll of honor that will stand out with undying prominence in the history of Hawaii.

In the death of Mr. Castle this country has experienced a loss it could ill afford—a loss that leads the weak human mind almost to question the will of the Almighty and to which the only answer is, Thy will be done. Stricken down on the threshold of life, at a time when he must soon take up the work which must be handed down from hands weakened with advancing age, his death comes as a crushing blow to the nation as well as to the immediate members of his household. Henry N. Castle was a true type of honorable manhood. With ideas broadened by years of travel and study, he formed conclusions on a broad and liberal scale and once convinced of being in the path of rectitude nothing could swerve him from aggressively and forcibly pushing forward regardless of the narrow motives which prompt too many public lives.

None can feel his death more keenly than members of the ADVERTISER force with whom he was so intimately and pleasantly associated. An able writer and thoroughly imbued with the spirit that makes newspapers a success, he was endowed with the faculties which inspire admiration and respect in the hearts of those under his direction, from the man who put his copy in type to the reporter who looked to him as the one shaping "the policy of the paper." Ever ready to listen to suggestions, he held every man closely to the rigid principles of dignified journalism, which characterize newspapers as leaders of public thought rather than mere shallow reflectors of thin-skinned sensationalism. We can only echo the sentiment of the community—God's will be done.

In the event of sudden death we are accustomed to draw certain moral conclusions regarding the uncertainty of life, and, in our blindness, regard the event as the abrupt termination of a career, the unfulfillment of a task undone, the sudden arrest of a course of usefulness. When we stand on the great altitudes, from which the organized glory of things is seen, with their immeasurable boundaries, and not in the valleys or the lowlands, we refuse to accept of Shakespeare's thought of existence, "to be the tranquil natural and well ordered transit into a larger and more potential life." Another step in the harmonious and beautiful evolution of body, and cannot we create another spirit, which defies the sting, if there be any, of death and wreaths from the grave its seeming victory. He who dies in the early morn, or at the noon tide, or at the sunset of visible existence, has in the

Divine order of things, done his appointed task. The work, unfinished here, is finished beyond. The song begun here strikes its fullest notes in the unseen. The patient thought, arrested here, reaches its fruition hereafter. The love, dating its birth under the clods of earth, increases its passion somewhere under the fretted vaults of the universe.

There is, then, no arrest of work, no lapse of growth, no ghastly descent into an abyss, no grand ascent to regions of impossible, and irrational existence. The aged and simple New England Calvinist, bending over the grave of his friend, said, "after all, when our own friends die, we are all Universalists." His homely thought, in its inspiration, lighted up, for the moment, the deepest recesses of the human soul, and showed, that, in the last analysis, humanity is one, and that a grand truth lies beyond the reach of the torture of creeds.

Those who love and mourn for him, who lies, perhaps, in the deep sea, may well say to him: "You have lost nothing, for there is nothing to be lost; you have gained something, for every step in advance is gain; if in the twilight of this earth we do not see you, because our eyes are dim, we know well and assuredly that in the coming morn, when we shall meet as we are known, we shall meet to reap the rich reward of our inmost God-fearing heart."

HAWAII cannot pay too high tribute to the memory of John L. Stevens; he was our friend, faithful and true. To him fell the honor of being a potent factor in shaping the destiny of a nation, and with what honesty of purpose his action was attended, future history will attest,—when the overwhelming verdict of truth shall bury beyond resurrection the petty quibbles of political factions. No more fitting sentiment can be offered than the following expression of the San Francisco Chronicle:

The death of John L. Stevens suggests the enormous difference between the Hawaiian policy of Harrison's administration and that of Grover Cleveland. Stevens was of New England stock, like most of the men who are in authority today in Honolulu, and he sympathized with the American plan of making the Government republican. He didn't stretch his authority; he didn't tell diplomatic lies like Blount and Willis; but when the opportunity came to help his countrymen he helped them, as any other American with red blood in his veins would have done. For this he was roundly abused by the gang in Hawaii who have fattened on Kanaka royalty and by the unpatriotic flock of Washington cuckoos who surround Cleveland. But we can safely leave Stevens' fair name to the American people. It will never suffer by comparison with that of "Paramount" Blount.

THE RIGHT OF PETITION.

The ADVERTISER fully recognizes the right of petition. But, in judicial matters, which include the findings of court-martials and the action of the Commander-in-Chief upon them, it believes that the chosen authorities should pass upon them without outside influence. If the acts of the courts, including court-martials, are subject to alteration or modification by petition, it would be better to submit such trials to a mass meeting at once, and abolish the courts. If judges are to be influenced by petitions for and against, courts are entirely useless. There is no more grievous impairment of our system of jurisprudence, civil or military, than any attempt to control judicial opinions. It fatally drives the courts to look up the will of the people, instead of seeking a wise and just conclusion. We are stranding our political eyes, and not in the valleys or the lowlands, we refuse to accept of Shakespeare's thought of existence, "to be the tranquil natural and well ordered transit into a larger and more potential life." Another step in the harmonious and beautiful evolution of body, and cannot we create another spirit, which defies the sting, if there be any, of death and wreaths from the grave its seeming victory. He who dies in the early morn, or at the noon tide, or at the sunset of visible existence, has in the

TWO WAYS OF LOOKING AT IT.

The attitude of the United States toward Hawaii today has become so thoroughly mixed up that, were it not for the serious nature of the matters at stake it would actually be amusing. There is certainly more or less of the ridiculous about it which we hope will be worked out as the voice of the American people makes itself felt. To the casual observer President Cleveland, Secretary Gresham and Secretary Herbert each appear to have their own peculiar views and have tempered their orders to subordinates in these islands accordingly. The Democracy in the Senate is divided, Senator Morgan leading the aggressive foreign policy movement, and Senator Gray posing as champion of the new Cleveland idea. Whatever changes may have been rung in the past, the return of Secretary Gresham to the old principles indicate a possibility that the Administration is coming to a realizing sense that it cannot hold to the sentiments expressed by Secretary Herbert.

The United States can no more cast aside the duty of practical suzerainty over the Hawaiian Islands than a well-to-do father can cast the child of his own flesh and blood into the street because he happens to take a personal dislike to one whom he is in duty bound to protect. After all the spirit of Mr. Gresham's order is to an extent a reflection of the Americanism that displayed itself in a universal condemnation of the policy that many Americans regarded as a more or less direct cause of the insurrection. Whether this order was prompted by a desire to carry out the will of the people or to baffle the efforts of the Republic, it is not for those suing for favors and a closer relation than mere moral support, to say.

There are two ways of looking at it, and time alone will tell the story. Meanwhile the Republic of Hawaii has only to continue in the even tenor of its way and preserve law and order according to its own ideas. If Secretary Gresham will raise "Old Glory" over the Executive building and station a marine with a rusty musket to protect it, the country would be safe in letting every prisoner go, Scott free, otherwise it will have to keep to the mark of rigid prosecution until some future day when the pendulum of friendship swings this way.

The San Francisco Chronicle states one side of the case pretty clearly when it says: "In matters of construing and enforcing their own laws, a small nation stands on precisely the same footing as a great one. If an American citizen were duly convicted of treason against the German Empire or the French Republic, we should have no shadow of reason on which to demand, or even ask, his release, and the rule with regard to Hawaii is exactly the same as with regard to Germany or France. Hawaii is kindly disposed toward the United States, and might be willing to grant a commutation of sentence as a favor, when she could not, in honor, concede it were it demanded as a right. If American diplomacy shall succeed in saving anybody from the gallows it will be because the Administration will have done better than it ever has done since Grover Cleveland took his seat for a second term as President."

IN A CASE LIKE THIS?

When Admiral Beardslee sailed for Honolulu, he received an order from Secretary Herbert which among other things said "An American citizen who, during a revolution in a foreign country, participated in any attempt of force of arms to overthrow or overthrow the existing government, cannot claim that the government of the United States shall protect him against the consequences of such act."

The last advice from the Coast brings an order to Minister Willis from Secretary Gresham as follows: "If American citizens were condemned to death by the military tribunal, not for actual participation in the reported revolution, but for complicity only, or if condemned to

death by such tribunal for actual participation, but now, after an open and fair trial, with an opportunity for defense, demand a delay of execution. In either case report to your government the evidence relied upon to support the death sentence.

What conclusion is an American citizen to draw, in a case like this?

HAWAII AND THE PARTY WHIP.

Already the American press is beginning to forecast the place the present foreign policy of its Government, in which Hawaii plays a prominent part, will take in the national campaign of 1896. This is forecasting a new order of affairs that can be looked upon by the friends of Hawaii only with growing apprehension—bringing the party whip into play upon Congressional representatives in their voice and vote upon the Hawaiian question. Already, by the vote taken in the Senate, we have seen party lines strictly drawn, and at every turn of the wheel there are indications of the Hawaiian question being used as a political club to be swung for campaign purposes. A Washington correspondent, after referring to the division among the Democrats, says: "The Republican attitude is likely to be clearly defined by the next Congress, and in the platform of the next National Convention. A declaration in favor of the annexation of Hawaii is thought to be certain."

Although pleased with this show of friendship, previous history of American political parties makes it a very proper inference that if Republicans declare for annexation, Democrats are very liable to come out against it. Once the party leaders map the policy, the rank and file follow in the footsteps of their forefathers, and, as a rule, are willing to close their eyes to a little matter of personal friendship for Hawaii when the fate of a party is at stake. Brought to the front as a purely party measure, Hawaiian annexation is placed in an unfortunate position, to say the least.

It is either a feast or a famine, and now the Hawaiian cable comes up in the roll of the feast, doubly welcomed by the famine of the past. The efforts of prominent capitalists of this country, among whom General Hartwell has been an active worker, and their friends in the States have finally been rewarded not only by the passing of a bill to incorporate the International Pacific Cable Company, but by the proposition of a cable to be constructed and controlled by the United States Government. While the contest in the House over the Senate amendment which gives the former, will undoubtedly be a warm one there seems to be little reason to anticipate its defeat. This country must reap a dual benefit from the consummation of this project as Hawaii will be made the half-way house in the telegraphic communication which will be established between Pacific shores of the continents. Rapid transit in commercial intelligence will bring about rapid transit in commercial delivery and an increased development of the resources of every country of the Pacific brought into closer relations with the world of commerce. Every citizen will hail with satisfaction the approach to a realization of their hopes announced by the late advices from the Coast.

ONE of the highest authorities in agricultural chemistry in the country has stated to Commissioner Marsden that canigra has been proven a valuable rotation crop for sugar cane, and if planted every third crop will give an increased yield of 25 per cent. per acre of sugar cane. An indirect fertilizer that in itself gives good financial returns is well worthy of attention.

MINISTER THURSTON'S able review of the situation in this country, given in another column, ought to be put in every home and newspaper office of the United States. It is a concise, honest and unbiassed statement of facts, upon which no amount of sympathy can cast an untruthful reflection.

CLAIM OF EXILE CRANSTOWN.

He Intends to Sue the Hawaiian Government for \$20,000.

HIS SHADY CAREER IN SEATTLE

The Deported Men Will Sue the Steamship Company—The United States May Interfere. No a Dispatch Says. Cranstoun is said to be English.

VICTORIA (B.C.), Feb. 10.—It was not until they arrived here that Johnstone, Cranstoun and Mueller, the three political prisoners deported from Honolulu by the Warrimoo, learned the nature of the charges preferred against them—that they had conspired to destroy with dynamite the Central Union Church at a time it was sheltering many friends of the Hawaiian Republic, and the Executive Building. This charge they pronounced absolutely false and ridiculous in the extreme, and their sworn denial will be forwarded to Honolulu by the returning Warrimoo. In the meantime the trio refuse to leave the steamer, and have initiated damage proceedings against James Huddart, owner of the Canadian-Australian line, claiming they were forcibly kidnapped from the Hawaiian capital.

VANCOUVER (B.C.), Feb. 10.—On their arrival here, Cranstoun, Mueller and Johnstone, the Hawaiian exiles, requested the Examiner correspondent to call the attention of Colonel Peterson to their case. Colonel Peterson, on hearing their story, had the men provided with board and lodging, and reported the matter to Washington. None of the men are provided with clothing fit for this climate, and Cranstoun shook like an aspen leaf as he stood on the deck of the steamer in his thin suit and straw hat.

DIPLOMATIC COMPLICATIONS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The Herald's Washington special says: Hawaii may be called upon for an apology and indemnity as a result of the alleged action of the Dole Government in exiling J. Cranstoun, American citizen, without trial.

Some excitement was created at the State Department today by receipt of a dispatch from the U. S. Commercial Agent in Vancouver, Wm. Peterson, confirming the press dispatches concerning the banishment of this man from Hawaiian territory. The dispatch was short, but it was sufficient to create a stir. It read in this way:

"The British steamer Warrimoo arrived today, having on board J. Cranstoun, a destitute citizen of the United States, banished from Honolulu without trial."

The action of the Hawaiian authorities is regarded as one of the most serious phases of the recent trouble in the Paradise of the Pacific. Administration officials have anticipated that difficulty would arise with the Dole Government, in which Americans would be involved, but they have never believed that President Dole would go so far as to dare to banish American citizens, at least until after they had had a fair trial.

Should later information bear out the contents of Mr. Peterson's telegram today, the United States will follow its usual course and demand an apology and full indemnity for damages sustained by Cranstoun.

Minister Willis has been instructed to furnish the Department with full details, and it is expected that the report will soon reach Washington.

The authorities are not at all worried at the advices contained in the press dispatches today, that the Hawaiian Government has not yet made a reply to the request of Minister Willis to defer the execution of certain condemned men, reported to be all citizens of the United States. When he has forwarded all the facts to Washington, for they believe that the Dole Government will not dare to disregard the request, especially with the Philadelphia in the harbor of Honolulu.

A BAD REPUTATION.

SEATTLE (Wash.), Feb. 11.—John Cranstoun, the man who threatens to enter a claim for damages against the Hawaiian Government for banishment from the country, is well known in this city, having worked for about five years for the Seattle Transfer Company as foreman of the dray teams and also been in the draying business for himself, in which he failed. He bore an unsavory reputation, both in business and domestic affairs. He is considered by those who know him well to be unscrupulous in all his dealings, and for this he was discharged from the employ of the transfer company on April 1, 1894. After being discharged he remained in the city until the latter part of May. He was in hard straits when he left, and barely had enough money to take him to Honolulu.

His friends were not at all surprised when they heard that he had taken part in the rebellion, and say he is just the man to get into such affairs. Many predicted that he would get into some kind of trouble when he went to the islands.

Cranstoun is an Englishman, having been born and raised near London, and is believed only to have declared his intentions, and not to have been fully naturalized. He is described as being intensely English in all his thoughts and actions.

During his residence in this city, Cranstoun had several shady transactions with dissolute women, and about three years ago was buncoed for about \$2000 by one of them. Cranstoun deserted his wife and babies for this woman, who, when she had fleeced him of his last cent, threw him and his clothes out of her house. He brought suit against her, but the case was thrown out of court.

A fellow passenger on the steamer Warrimoo, which brought Cranstoun and his two associates from the islands, stated that Cranstoun had told him that he intended bringing suit against the Canadian-Pacific Steamship Company for \$5000, and against the Hawaiian Government for \$20,000. He stated that he intended going back on the return steamer and prosecuting his case.

He laid all the blame for being banished to the California merchant in Honolulu, who, he says, were jealous of him because of his shrewd business affairs.

Timely Topics

February 11, 1895.

The press, voicing the sentiments of the theatre going people, is crying for a new opera house, now that the old one that stood idle month in and month out, is gone they want a place of amusement. There's nothing like being deprived of a thing to make people feel they must have it. But where is the money to come from? The people here who have money to spare are not those who build theatres or anything else through public spiritedness, there must be in sight some return for the investment and none can be seen in the theatre project. It is pretty well understood that the old opera house was an expense of about two thousand dollars a year to its owners with an offset of about \$1500 per year for rentals. Not much money in the investment is there? Americans will tell you that there is not a city the size of Honolulu anywhere in the West but what has its opera house and two or three electric railway lines, but if you ask who built them you will learn that it was through the energy and enterprise of men who had corner lots and outside property for sale. Honolulu is one place on the map that has not had, probably never will have real estate boom; its staid growth. An opera house will not bring any business returns in Honolulu would an ice factory at North Pole and the people who want one built know how many people are there in Honolulu that would subscribe a thousand dollars each to building one? Not a outside the editors of the papers; but show an investment that will bring the guaranteed return of 25 cent. and they would turn names down on the subscription list.

If you are thinking about painting your house you can do nothing better than examine our cards showing colors of Hendry's Ready Mixed Paints. You can find in the assortment, just what you need for either inside or outside work, and you can get more satisfactory results than if you bought white lead and oil and mixed your own colors. The pigment in our mixed paints is the best that can be found anywhere; the lead is just lead, and the zinc is pure zinc. You get no whitening and oil in our compounds. These mixed paints will stand the wear and tear of this climate better than any other paint manufactured. We simply ask you to try them and see that our statements regarding the quality of the paint are not exaggerated.

Solid silverware is almost as much in demand as it was Christmas time—it is useful twelve months in the year and just as acceptable to your wife as it was two months ago. Our stock is kept filled up at all times so that we can supply any demand made upon us.

The Haviland China we show you is rather better than anything we have ever shown before; the designs are different and probably more inviting to persons who have a penchant for fine China. We will be pleased to furnish prices on application.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.
107 POST STREET.

and a new trial on these grounds should be ordered.

to how the Court might hold on the two remaining exceptions, the object of the motion for a new trial having

defendant Kaniku is set aside, and a

Dated Honolulu, H. I. February
14, 1895, as of the December Term,
1894.

The following named gentlemen have this day been appointed Commissioners of Fences for the District of Waialua, Island of Oahu.

The Board now consists of

Henry Wharton,
Andrew Cox,
Alfred Kauli.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior

Interior Office, Feb. 14, 1895

1629-31

L. A. ANDREWS, Esq. has this day been appointed Chairman of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Waiuku, Island of Mani, vice C. B. Wells, resigned.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, February 18, 1895.
1830-3w

Notice of Copartnership.

ALFRED W. CARTER AND WILLIAM A. Kinney have this day entered into copartnership for the general practice of law under the firm name of Carter & Kinney.
Honolulu, February 15th, 1895.
3922-1w 1630-3t

Assignee's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed Assignee in Bankruptcy of the Estate of C. L. Brito, of Honolulu, notice is hereby given to all creditors to have their approved claims presented to him within six months from date or they will be forever barred.

and all persons owing said Estate are hereby demanded to make immediate payment to the undersigned at the office of M. W. McChesney & Sons, Honolulu.

F. W. McCHESNEY,
Assignee of the Estate of C. L. Brito.
Honolulu, February 11, 1895.
3916-3t 1828-3w

FOR SALE.

\$5500. A CHOICE TRACT OF
about 200 acres in South
Kauai, containing a fine

land, within one hour's ride from Honolulu, landing at Kaahekua Bay; the larger portion of this is fine coffee land, about 140 acres can be plowed. An unfailling spring and running stream on the land. Twenty-five acres already cleared and about two acres now planted in coffee; considerable number of fruit trees on land, which is nearly all surrounded by good stone walls and wirefencing. Pasture of ten acres and two houses, one on road with house lot and garden. Over sixty head of cattle of which about thirty are fine milking stock of good pedigree. Several horses and mares and about forty hogs.

Price. Title perfect. This is a fine opportunity for any one desiring a No. 1 investment. For full particulars apply to A. B. L. P. (P. O. Box 1000).

ALLEN & ROBINSON,
Queen Street.
EQUALS IN LUMBER, WINDOWS, DOORS, BLIND
AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
WALLPAPER, PAINTS AND OILS.
STOVE AND STEAM COAL.
:625-17

MISS D. LAMB

Notary Public.

Office of J. A. Magoon, Merchant street
near the Postoffice. 1841-y.


ITOHAN

NEAR CUSTOM HOUSE, HONOLULU

Imported and Dealer in
Japanese Provisions,

Dry Goods,


AND EVERY LINE OF
JAPANESE MANUFACTURE.


 To our readers faithfully: we offer reasonable prices, in quantities of 50 or more.

P. O. Box 116. 14728, Lu. M. 7. TEL. 58

Death to High Prices.

We are known as a specialty of furnishing the Islands with Magazine and papers.

 We are low for prices, and we will save you money.

 If you want to subscribe for any paper or magazine published in the world it will pay you to write to us.

CHAS. SCHARF & CO.,
Arlington Block.

Members of Lihouan Hawaiian Music
1617 6a.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

GRESHAM SENDS INSTRUCTIONS

Minister Willis Told to Demand a Delay of Executions.

ADMIRAL BEARDSLEE'S POSITION.

Contradictory Instructions Which Will Probably Result in Complications—A Certain Line of Policy That May Interfere With the Latest Order

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Affairs in Hawaii have taken a turn that has caused the interference of the United States Government again, as is made evident by two telegrams sent to Congress by the President today. The first is from United States Minister Willis to Secretary Gresham, dated Honolulu, January 30, and wired from San Francisco February 6, reading as follows:

"The revolt was over on the 9th. Casualties—Government 1, royalists 2. The court-martial convened on the 17th has tried thirty-eight cases, and 200 more are to be tried. Daily arrests, Gullik, former Minister, and Seward, Minister and major-general of the army, both Americans, and Rickard, an Englishman, are sentenced to death. All were heretofore prominent in politics. T. B. Walker, formerly of the United States army, imprisonment for life and \$50,000 fine. Other sentences are not disclosed, but they will probably be death.

"There is a bitter feeling here and threats of mob violence which the arrival of the Philadelphia yesterday may prevent.

"Liliuokalani was made a prisoner on the 16th. On the 24th she relinquished all claims and swore allegiance to the republic, imploring leniency for the Hawaiians."

In response to the above Secretary Gresham addressed the following telegram to Mr. Cooper, United States Dispatch Agent at San Francisco:

"Forward the following by the first steamer to A. S. Willis, United States Minister at Honolulu: 'If American citizens were condemned to death by the military tribunals, not for actual participation in the reported revolution, but for complicity only, or if condemned to death by such tribunals for actual participation, but now, after an open and fair trial, with an opportunity for defense, demand a delay of execution. In either case report to your Government the evidence relied upon to support the death sentence. GRESHAM.'"

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The Sun's special from Washington says: Latest Hawaiian correspondence forwarded to the Senate today by the President discloses a remarkable conflict of the instructions sent out by the State Department with those issued by Secretary Herbert to Admiral Beardslee at the time of the Philadelphia's departure from San Francisco.

Admiral Beardslee has been ordered by the Navy Department to follow a certain line of policy which, if he obeys it explicitly, will prevent Minister Willis from carrying out Secretary Gresham's latest orders contained in the message sent yesterday which is to be forwarded by the first steamer sailing for Honolulu.

Secretary Herbert in his letter to Admiral Beardslee stated that the purpose of his visit to Hawaii was to protect the lives and property of American citizens. He was expressly told, in case of civil war in the Islands, "to extend no aid or support, moral or physical, to any of the parties, but to keep steadily in view your duty to protect the lives of all such citizens as shall not by their participation in any civil commotion, forfeit their right to the protection of the American flag."

"An American citizen," said the instructions, "who, during the rebellion in a foreign country, participates in an attempt, by force of arms or violence, to maintain or overthrow the Government, cannot claim the protection of the United States Government from the consequence of such act."

Admiral Beardslee was told to show these instructions to Minister Willis and to confer with him freely.

Today the President sends to the Senate the copy of a cablegram sent to Willis, which instructs him "to demand the delay of the execution of the Americans found guilty of participating in the recent attempt of revolutionists to upset the Government."

This message was a startling disclosure to the officials who know of the instructions given to Admiral Beardslee and which he is bound to stand by, no matter if called upon by Minister Willis to support him by force in preventing the execution of the sentences passed upon the two Americans referred to in his last dispatch as having been sentenced to death for the part they took in the revolution.

The Navy Department cannot understand the latest diplomatic move on the part of Secretary Gresham. Those who are willing to discuss the matter, held that Admiral Beardslee cannot be guided by the Minister, and that his orders from Mr. Herbert are paramount over all others. It has been recalled on previous occasions that senior naval officers in foreign ports, while compelled to confer with our diplomatic or consular representatives on questions necessitating the use of naval force, were not expected to act contrary to the directions given by the Secretary of the Navy to govern the emergencies anticipated, such as those received by Admiral Beardslee with reference to his attitude toward the Americans who may have participated in the revolt against the established government of the Hawaiian Republic.

Secretary Herbert held that the Americans who openly engaged in revolt against a foreign government could not claim the protection of the navy, and now Secretary Gresham instructs Minister Willis to demand, which means the use of naval force if

necessary, the delay of the execution of the sentence passed upon the offenders.

If Mr. Gresham has overlooked Mr. Herbert's instructions the unwinding of the latest State Department farce will devolve upon the Admiral and the Minister, neither of whom will probably know how to act with instructions of such a conflicting character.

Minister Willis cannot make a demand upon the Republic of Hawaii and assert it without the co-operation of the naval force, and if the Admiral does as every naval officer believes he will, he will stand by the orders of his superior officer, the Secretary of the Navy.

There is little fear that Mr. Willis can take any decided stand in view of the plain orders to Admiral Beardslee which prevent him coming to the Minister's assistance if called upon. At the Navy Department it is said that no further orders have been sent to the Admiral which will in any way rescind his original instructions or direct a different change of policy from that outlined by Mr. Herbert in his instructions issued January 23d.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Teller of Colorado took up some general phases of the Hawaiian question. He said that by rules of international law the United States was bound to protect its citizens domiciled in Hawaii, even though they were enlisted in the service of the existing Government.

Teller's argument was with a view to showing that Secretary Herbert had erred in ordering that the Philadelphia, recently sent to Hawaii, should not afford protection to United States citizens who were serving under the existing Government. The Senator said the Secretary of the Navy had virtually announced that Americans in Hawaii who assisted in maintaining peace would forfeit the protection of the United States.

In closing, Teller said: "I will predict the next Administration, be it Democratic, Republican or Populistic, will see to it that the Hawaiian Islands are a part of this Republic and that the flag of the United States flies over them as it does over us."

Morgan turned his attention to the latest dispatch of Mr. Willis. He defined our policy of non-intervention, and in so doing he asked what the United States Senate would do if Mr. Kolb sought to forcibly assert his right as Governor of Alabama, and in doing so a citizen was killed. In that case it was not for the United States Senate or the Federal Government to act. And so with Hawaii. We had no concern with her affairs. If Hawaii made a mistake she must abide by it. For himself, Morgan said, he would have more respect for Hawaii if she shot a traitor than if she forgave him. But the best thing for the United States to do was to keep out of this new phase of the subject.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—President Cleveland's policy toward Hawaii was sustained by the Senate today by a vote of 24 to 22. The resolution was offered by Vest as an amendment to a previous resolution on the subject by Allen, and is as follows:

Resolved, That while the people of the United States earnestly sympathize with the effort to establish republican institutions wherever that effort is made, they reaffirm the policy of non-interference, unless by agreement, with the affairs of other nations, and recognize to the fullest extent the right of every people to adopt and maintain their own form of government unawed and uninfluenced by foreign dictation. That the administration of President Cleveland in maintaining this policy as to our foreign relations deserves the approval and support of the American people."

The vote was on party lines, with the exception of Pettigrew (Republican), of South Dakota, who voted with the Democrats. By a singular coincidence this one vote carried the resolution, as it would have failed on a tie had the vote been on strict party lines. The action today practically disposes of the Hawaiian question in the Senate, although it is expected to receive attention from time to time on the various pending resolutions criticizing the administration.

A dramatic episode was injected into the early proceedings of the day by a spirited reply from Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Frye, of Maine, to the criticisms of Mills, of Texas, yesterday, in alleging that mercenary motives inspired the New England Senators in their support of Hawaii. Frye was particularly severe in his arraignment of Mills, but peace was restored later in the day by mutual explanations.

ONE PRISONER TRIED
Pleads Guilty and Commission Goes Into Secret Session

The Military Commission devoted the principal part of Friday to secret sessions. The case of Kaimimoku was taken up in the morning and very promptly disposed of in consequence of the prisoner pleading guilty to the charge of misprision of treason preferred against him.

The prisoner did not care to make a statement and Judge-Advocate Robertson gave a review of the case. He said Kaimimoku went to Diamond Head Sunday afternoon, January 6th, and returned about 2 o'clock. He saw the arms and preparations that were being made for the fight but said nothing to the officials. The prisoner was an industrious fellow, having a stall in the fish market, but he was unfortunately somewhat of a revolutionist and had been connected with the Wilcox revolt in 1889.

The prisoner admitted that the statement of the Judge-Advocate was true and he had nothing to say in defense.

As there were no cases ready for trial the Court was cleared and the Commission devoted the remainder of the day to private business.

In a recent editorial the Salem, Oregon Independent says: "Time and again have we seen Chamberlain's Cough Remedy tried and never without the most satisfactory results. When ever we see a person afflicted with hoarseness with a cough or cold, we invariably advise them to get Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and when they do they never regret it. It always does the work and does it well." For sale by all dealers.

Benson, Smith & Co. Agents for H. I.

SENATORS FAVOR THE PROJECT.

Congress Will be Asked to Grant a Cable Charter

BANKER HISHO IS INTERESTED.

Pacific Coast People Want to Control the Hawaiian Cable—Congress May Pass the Appropriation—A Complete Line to Australia Probable.

The long-discussed Hawaiian cable proposition will assume practical shape today, when the names of twenty gentlemen who will compose the board of directors of the Pacific Ocean Cable Company will be telegraphed to Washington, to be there inserted in the bill authorizing the incorporation of the company under the laws of the United States, says the Chronicle of the 6th inst. Ten of the incorporators are well-known merchants and business men of San Francisco, Portland, Humboldt and other towns on the Coast.

Briefly stated, the object of the proposed corporation is to lay a submarine cable connecting San Francisco with Honolulu, Tahiti and the South Pacific Islands, Asia and Australia. It is proposed to connect with the French cable at New Caledonia, which stretches to Australia, and thus make a complete line from this city by way of Honolulu to the antipodes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—It is probable that tomorrow there will be introduced simultaneously in both houses of Congress a bill to grant a charter to the International Pacific Cable Company for the construction of a telegraphic cable between the United States and Japan by way of Honolulu. Senator Perkins of California will introduce the bill in the Senate and Representative Charles Wilson of Pennsylvania in the House.

Admiral Irwin is the moving spirit in the matter. Others who will probably be named as incorporators are C. R. Bishop of Honolulu, General Dimond is also largely interested, as well as Hugh Craig of San Francisco, William Alvord, president of the Bank of California, Louis Parrott, George W. McNear, as well as H. F. Allen, another San Francisco banker, and Herman Oelrichs, the late Senator Fair's son-in-law.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The bills to charter the International Pacific Cable Company were not introduced in either branch of Congress today, for the reason that it is expected that the Senate will tomorrow vote on the proposition for a route for an American cable to Hawaii.

Senator Perkins said this evening that the bill would probably be withheld from either branch of Congress until it is ascertained what may be done with the proposition now pending before the Senate. He said, however, that everything was in readiness and waiting the favorable opportunity to come.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Hawaiian question in general and the Hawaiian cable in particular were the main themes before the Senate today. The Diplomatic Consular Appropriation bill was taken up and would have been quickly disposed of except for the item of \$500,000 for immediately beginning cable construction between the United States and Hawaii. Mills of Texas made a point of order against the cable proposition which is likely to rule it out, but the decision was withheld until the Senators could further debate Hawaii. Hale addressed the Senate in favor of cable connection with Hawaii.

"The annexation of Hawaii is sure to come, cable or no cable," said Hale. The Senator spoke of the efforts of Great Britain to build the Hawaiian cable, and said we should not permit a foreign power to get this advantage. Vest and Palmer asked the cost of the entire cable. Hale said he had careful estimates made by cable experts. The distance along the surveyed route was about 2,100 miles. The estimates showed the cost to be about \$10,000 to \$12,000 per mile. This would make a total cost of \$21,000,000 or \$26,000,000 for the entire cable. Hale said the recent unfortunate events on the islands and the debates in Congress emphasized the need of a cable, and he considered the time opportune to commit the Government to the simple plan.

Allen suggested an amendment that the Hawaiian cable should always remain under Government ownership and control. Allen asked what difference there was between this proposition to construct and own a cable and Government ownership of a railroad.

Platt read from President Cleveland's message in 1888 urging the importance of close relations with Hawaii, and saying the importance of a cable should not be overlooked. In 1888 Mr. Cleveland again urged on Congress the desirability of establishing a submarine cable to Hawaii. President Harrison had recommended similar action.

Butler asked if Hawaii was willing the United States should build the cable.

Perkins said he happened to be able to answer that question. He was just back from San Francisco. Before leaving he was called on by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hawaiian Government, who urged the great desire of that Government that the United States should undertake the building of the cable, as Hawaii did not want Great Britain to control it. Perkins said this was the latest declaration as to the wishes of the Hawaiian Government.

The Hawaiian item was then laid aside until tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—There is just an even chance that this Congress will pass an appropriation for beginning the construction of a telegraphic cable to Honolulu. From the tenor of the debate in the Senate it is probable that body is favorable to this project and will be willing to appropriate \$500,000 in the diplomatic appropriation bill toward commencing it. The Vice-President may rule out this amendment on Senator Mill's point of

order that a new project of this order is not germane to a regular appropriation bill, but as the majority of Senators seem to favor the cable project they could with some shadow of excuse, successfully appeal from his decision, contending that it is not a new project, but had its inception in 1891, when Congress, by ordering the Navy Department to take deep sea soundings between Monterey Bay and Honolulu, practically began the cable.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The cable project was further discussed by Mitchell and Perkins. In the course of his remarks Perkins declared that the United States needed a new and strong administrative policy, one which would restore "old glory" to the seas. We were now paying \$100,000,000 annually for carrying on our trade in foreign ships. The urgent message of Secretary Gresham to Minister Willis as to the death sentences of Hawaii had to be taken by a British ship flying the flag of St. George.

Morgan supported the cable amendment. Referring to Mr. Willis' latest dispatch Morgan said it strikingly illustrated the need of speedy communication between the Hawaiian and the authorities here.

The Senator declared that Great Britain was secretly endeavoring to wrest from the United States the great coaling station, Pearl Harbor, in Hawaii. This was granted to the United States in consideration of the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii, and yet England was now moving to secure that harbor in connection with her cable concessions, and the President of the United States had advised the granting of the concession. It was part of Great Britain's development of her sea power; part of her determination to control the Pacific; part of her plan to plant herself on Hawaii as the Gibraltar of the Pacific.

"It is vital that we act, and act at once," said Morgan impressively. "I would rather see every rule of this Senate broken than to have this amendment fail. Strong as the case of Hawaii was to us she would not much longer be kicked about the American Congress. She would at last reluctantly turn to Great Britain."

BAKER'S CASE DISPOSED OF.

He Pleads Guilty to a Charge of Misprision of Treason.

He Asks for Mercy on Account of His Family—Twenty-one Native Arraigned for Treason.

The trial of John K. Baker for misprision of treason, before the Military Commission at the morning session Saturday resulted in the prisoner pleading guilty to both charge and



THOS. E. WALL, CAPTAIN CO. B. N. G. H. specifications, asking at the same time for the mercy of the Court on account of his family which would suffer without his support.

Baker made an objection to Captain Camara on account of a certain bill handed to him by the latter which he refused to pay. Captain Camara said he had forgotten all about the matter so he was allowed to retain his place. The prisoner did not want counsel. In pleading guilty to the charge of misprision of treason and the specifications thereto, he made an explanation of his position. On the Sunday of the outbreak at Walkiki, Charlie Clarke called at his house and told him the ex-Queen wished to see him at Washington Place. Upon arriving at her residence he was told to go to the home of a certain Hakalaau. When he reached this man's house he was given a revolver and told that he would find out what it was for before long. On the way out to his home he saw the armed men of the Government going toward Walkiki. This frightened him and he hastened to his revolver in a Chinaman's banana field. The prisoner stated that he had known nothing of the outbreak previous to the time that the revolver had been handed him by Hakalaau.

"I plead guilty to the charge and specifications," said the prisoner, "but I ask for the mercy of the Court. I have been a hard working man all my life and for two years, up to the time of my arrest, I was working for the California Feed Company. I was offered a job on the police force some time ago by Deputy Marshal Brown but declined because I was under obligations to Mr. King of the California Feed Company. Did not go into this pleading with any idea of getting a job under Liliuokalani for I was well fixed already. All I want to say is that I was deceived by Charlie Clarke and I admit that I was wrong in not informing the Government of what I knew."

Judge-Advocate Robertson could not agree with Baker's account of his wanderings. He had evidence that the prisoner knew of the distribution of arms, but he was willing to "let the matter go at that," pleading with the prisoner for the leniency of the Court.

After Baker's trial twenty-one natives were ushered into the courtroom, charged with the crime of treason. None had any objection to the members of the Commission. One chose J. M. Poepeo, and five Kanae as counsel. Kanae asked that he be given until Monday for preparation on the cases since the specifications had not been served until the morning of the trial. The request was granted and adjournment taken until 9:30 a.m. Monday.

Metropolitan Market

King Street.



Choicest Meats

—FROM—
Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Prop.

FAMILIES AND SHIPPING

SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE

—AND AT THE—

Lowest Market Prices.

All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly killed meat.

BENSON SMITH & CO

JOBBING AND MANUFACTURING

PHARMACISTS

Pure Drugs.

CHEMICALS.

Medicinal Preparations,

AND

PATENT MEDICINES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

113 and 115 Fort Street.

BEAVER SALOON

H. J. NOBLE, Proprietor.

Beats to announce to his friends and the public in general

That he has opened the above Saloon where first-class Refreshments will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine

—THE FINEST GRADES OF—

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes and

Smoker's Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers, has been obtained, and will be added to from time to time.

—One of Brunswick & Balke's—

Celebrated Billiard Tables

connected with the establishment, where of the one can participate

W. H. RICE,

STOCK RAISER and DEALER

BREEDER OF

Fine Horses and Cattle

From the Thoroughbred

Standard bred Stallion, Nutwood by Nutwood, Jr

Norman Stallion.....Captain Graw

Native bred Stallion.....Boswell

ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF

Bulls, Cows and Calves

From the Celebrated Bulls

Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham

A LOT OF

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

2 PURE BRED

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE

Tontrists and Exonrsion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed to

1393-14 W. H. RICE, Lihue, Kauai

THEO. H. DAVIES

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

12 & 13 The Albany,

LIVERPOOL

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

Insurance Company.

TOTAL ASSETS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1893

£11,000,000 7s 6d

1—Authorized Capital £2,000,000

2—Paid-up Capital £2,750,000

3—Fire Funds £687,500 0 7

4—Life and Annuity Funds £2,444,102 11 10

£11,000,000 7s 6d

Revenue Fire Branch £1,535,422 2

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches £1,233,974 16 8

£2,769,397 0 8

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS - - - ATLANTIC

Fire Insurance Company.

—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. and Reserve, Reichmarks 6,000,000

Capital their Re-Insurance Companies 1,650,000

Total.....Reichmarks 7,650,000

NORTH GERMAN

Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. & Reserve Reichmarks 8,330,000

Capital their Re-Insurance Companies 1,500,000

Total.....Reichmarks 9,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, &c., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. H. HACKFELD & CO. 1893-4

The Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1806)

Assets £40,000,000

Net Income £9,078,000

Claims Paid £119,820,000

Takes Risks against Loss or F

on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar

and Furniture, on the most fav

Bishop

1893-4

INSU

Theo. H. D

AGE

FIRE, LIFE

INS

Northern

Of London

ESTAB

ACCUMULATED

BRITISH

Marine In

Of Liverpool

CAPITAL

Reduction of R

Immedia

THEO. H. DAVIES

ly

MARINE INSU.....

The undersigned is authorized to take

Marine Risks on

HULLS, CARGOES,

FREIGHTS and

COMMISSIONS,

At Current Rates in the following Com-

panies, viz:

Alia Assurance Fire and Marine,

London.

Wilhelms of Magdeburg Gen'l. Ins. Co

Sun Insurance Co., San Francisco.

JOHN S. WALKER,

1873-ly Agent for Hawaiian Islands

HAMBURG - - - BREMEN

Fire Insurance Company.

The undersigned having been appointed

Agents of the above Company, are prepared

to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick

Buildings, and on Merchandise stored

| TIDES, SUN AND MOON. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Time. | High Water. | Low Water. | High Water. | Low Water. | High Water. | Low Water. | High Water. | Low Water. | High Water. | Low Water. | High Water. |
| Mon. | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 |
| Tues. | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 |
| Wed. | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 |
| Thurs. | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 |
| Friday. | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 |
| Sat. | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 |
| Sun. | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 |

| METEOROLOGICAL RECORD. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Time. | High Water. | Low Water. | High Water. | Low Water. | High Water. | Low Water. | High Water. | Low Water. | High Water. | Low Water. | High Water. |
| Mon. | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 |
| Tues. | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 |
| Wed. | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 |
| Thurs. | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 |
| Friday. | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 |
| Sat. | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 |
| Sun. | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 |

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

U. S. S. Philadelphia, Cotton, S. F. MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)
 Schr Norma, Swenson, Claxton, B. C.
 Bk Velocity, Martin, Hongkong.
 Am sk Lyman D Foster, Dreyer, Newcastle.
 Am sk Sonoma, Anderson, Newcastle.
 Am sk Robert, Barrie, Piltz, Newcastle.
 Bk Santa, Perry, Hilo.
 Schr Alice Cooke, Honolulu, Pt Townsend.
 Schr King, Kenilworth, Baker, San Francisco.
 Bk Albert, Griffiths, San Francisco.
 Bkme Planter, Dow, San Francisco.
 Schr Wm Bowden, Fjerem, Newcastle.
 Bkme Mary Winkelman, Nissen, Newcastle.
 Schr H C Wright, Brummer, Deptford Bay.
 Schr O M Kellogg, Iversen, Grays Harbor.
 Bk King, Oyrus, Christiansen, Newcastle.
 Bk Ceylon, Calhoun, San Francisco.
 Bkme Ude John, Peck, Eureka.
 Ship H F Glad, Herkens, Liverpool.
 Schr Aneta, Scarf, Victoria, B. C.
 Am schr Golden Shore, Henderson, Newcastle.
 Bkme Archer, Calhoun, Nanaimo, B. C.
 Bkme Australia, Heddette, San Francisco.

ARRIVALS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15.
 Stmr James Makee, Peterson, from Kauai.
 Stmr Iwalani, Freeman, from Kauai.
 SATURDAY, Feb. 16.
 Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Lahaina.
 Stmr Mokolihi, McGregor, from Molokai.
 O & S S Gaelic, Pearne, from China and Japan.
 R M S S Alameda, Morse, from San Francisco.
 SUNDAY, Feb. 17.
 Stmr James Makee, Peterson, from Kauai.
 Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, from Kauai.
 Stmr Claudine, Cameron, from Hawaii and Maui.
 Schr Arieta, Seart, from Victoria, B. C.
 Schr Golden Shore, Henderson, from Newcastle, N. S. W.
 Bkme Archer, Calhoun, from Nanaimo, B. C.
 MONDAY, Feb. 18.
 O & S S Australia, Heddette, from San Francisco.

DEPARTURES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15.
 Stmr W G Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii.
 Stmr Pele, McAllister, for Kauai.
 SATURDAY, Feb. 16.
 R M S S Alameda, Morse, for the Colonies.
 SUNDAY, Feb. 17.
 O & S S Gaelic, Pearne, for San Francisco.
 MONDAY, Feb. 18.
 Stmr Iwalani, Freeman, for Kilauea, Kailua and Hana.
 Stmr James Makee, Peterson, for Kauai.
 Stmr Likie, Weisbart, for Maui and Hawaii.
 Bk R P Ribbet, Morrison, for San Francisco.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr Kinu, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii, at 2 p. m.
 Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui and Hawaii, at 5 p. m.
 Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, for Kauai and Niihau, at 5 p. m.
 Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Hanalei, at 4 p. m.
 PASSENGERS.
 ARRIVAL.
 From Hawaii and Maui, per Stmr Kinu, Feb. 15—Volcano: Chas. Supe, P. A. Grevamuhl, Wayports, Mrs. Lyman, T. Yonemura, Mrs. Lattaroy, Mrs. C. K. Maguire, Mrs. F. M. Whittier, Mrs. F. A. Swasey, Alohi, K. S. Vega, Chuong, Akona and child, and 129 on deck.
 From Hawaii, per Stmr Iwalani, Feb. 15—H. P. Baldwin, Dr. P. H. Breshe, H. Tottenheim, Geo. F. Nelson, Arch. Hugh, and 23 on deck.
 From Yokohama, per S. S. Gaelic, Feb. 16—Chas. A. Peacock, Chas. Freeman, 10 Japanese and 159 Chinese.
 From San Francisco, per S. S. Alameda, Feb. 16—H. P. Campbell and wife, R. B. Cholmondeley, James Gorevan, Mrs. P. J. Higgins, J. D. Hayne, wife and son, F. W. King, wife and wife, H. P. King, W. H. Lambers, Mrs. Marion Luning, Alfred E. Raymond, Mr. Dowling, W. S. Pope and wife, Henry Simons, R. Prendergast, Geo. Bucklin, Mrs. Dr. G. F. Winslow and 2 children, S. E. Gunst, J. Dudley, Jas. Needham, H. Ornder, G. Krough, Sir Tatton Sykes, 1 Portuguese and 84 in transit.
 From Hawaii and Maui, per Stmr Claudine, Feb. 17—G. P. Wilder, C. J. Falk, B. J. Hoffacker, Mrs. C. B. Wood and child, J. Bucholtz, R. V. Domkowitz, H. A. Baldwin, Miss E. Daniels, L. Akana, Mrs. Hakulei J. Kohler, W. Berlowitz and 25 on deck.
 From Kauai, per Stmr Mikahala, Feb. 17—L. Salino, Mrs. Wm. Dr. A. E. Nichols, Mr. McDonnell, E. Lovell, and 11 on deck.
 From San Francisco, per S. S. Australia, Feb. 18—Thos. Addison, Mrs. H. Carter and 3 children, Mrs. Mary C. Knapp, C. M. Dixon, W. W. Dixon Jr., J. W. Edwards, J. A. Campbell, Miss Edith Lane, Mrs. C. A. Hansen and child, Mrs. Park Henshaw, L. Hoffman and wife, D. E. Mues, Mrs. A. F. Inez Perry, 2 children, Mrs. Prendergast, Paymaster, W. S. Thompson, U. S. N. Frank P. Thompson.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar was quoted at three cents on the 11th inst.
 Sheriff Williams will return to Hilo today by the Kinau.
 Charles M. Cooke is home again after a brief visit to San Francisco.
 S. E. Gunst, a brother of M. E. Gunst of San Francisco, is a late arrival.
 Alfred W. Carter and William A. Kinney have formed a copartnership.
 Fred Harrison and his family will probably leave for San Francisco on the bark Albert when she sails.
 Several tourists arrived yesterday. They will be conducted about by Mr. Denbigh, who represents Cook & Son.
 John F. Bowler has been sentenced to serve five years in prison and not one year, as stated in yesterday's issue.
 A. St. M. Mackintosh has been appointed clerk in the Foreign office in place of Lionel Hart, who was recently dismissed.
 At last accounts "Billy" Cornwell was playing "the races" in San Francisco and did not have time to return to Honolulu.
 A party of fifty Knights Templars are expected here in June. The conductor has written to T. E. Krouse to secure accommodation.
 Through a prominent Portuguese it is learned that there are 2000 families in Madeira Island ready and willing to emigrate to Hawaii.
 Major-General Dimond, of the National Guard of California, has resigned after a service covering fifteen years. Mr. Dimond was born in Honolulu.
 George L. Bitman and Miss Maggie C. White will be married on next Thursday evening. They will leave for San Francisco on the barkentine Planter.
 The Sailors' Home is now in charge of R. I. Green vice Robert Laing, resigned. Mr. Green will take good care of Jack while he is in port. At present there are nine sailors at the home. Dad will still retain his position as officer of the Humane Society.

Death of Captain Dillingham.

George Dillingham, manager of the Hawaiian Carriage Manufacturing Company, received intelligence by the last mail steamer, of the death of his father, Captain John Dillingham, in San Diego, Cal. The deceased was born in West Brewster, Mass., seventy years ago, and followed the sea most of his life. He was a California pioneer, and commanded clipper ships in the '50's. In the Civil war he commanded the U. S. gunboat Morning Light. Of late years he made his home in San Diego, where he was warden of the port.

The February number of the Overland Monthly contains an interesting article on "The Wild Flowers of Hawaii," written by Miss Grace C. K. Thompson.

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions contained in that certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 8th day of October, 1894, and made by Charles T. Gillick as trustee for Henry F. Poor, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to William H. Rice, of Lahaina, Island of Maui, and of record in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 161, on pages 161 and 162. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit, the non-payment of the principal and interest thereon.

Administratrix's Notice.

THE undersigned HAVING been appointed Administratrix of the Estate of EZRA D. WAHINE (deceased), late of Hilo, deceased, gives notice to all creditors of said estate to present their claims duly authenticated with evidence from this date, or they will be forever barred. All debts due said estate must be paid to the undersigned at once.
 MRS. A. E. H. MOORE,
 Administratrix Estate of Ezra D. Wahine,
 Hilo, Jan. 25th, 1895.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned HAVING been appointed Administrator of the Estate of HENRI G. McCREW, hereby makes demand upon all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same duly authenticated with evidence from this date, or they will be forever barred. All debts due said estate must be paid to the undersigned at once.
 HENRI G. McCREW,
 Administrator,
 28 Merchants' Block, Honolulu, Jan. 24th, 1895.

All Persons Indebted.

ALL persons indebted to the late Mrs. A. E. H. MOORE, late of Hilo, deceased, are hereby requested to present their claims duly authenticated with evidence from this date, or they will be forever barred. All debts due said estate must be paid to the undersigned at once.
 HENRI G. McCREW,
 Administrator,
 28 Merchants' Block, Honolulu, Jan. 24th, 1895.

Annual Meeting.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the members of the Hawaiian Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association, will be held on Thursday, March 14th, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.
 J. A. N. KAPOKAI,
 Secretary.

The Hawaiian Gazetteer Company.

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTEER COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions.

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions contained in that certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 1st day of August, 1893, and made by John H. S. Morgan, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to Cecil Brown, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, and of record in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 145, on page 145. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit, the non-payment of the principal and interest thereon.

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions contained in that certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 7th day of June, A. D. 1894, and made by Charles Wallace and Ann Wallace his wife, formerly of Waialeale in the Island of Maui, and now of Honolulu, Oahu, to John S. Walker and F. H. Reysen, trustees of Honolulu, deceased, and of record in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 89, on pages 107 and 108.

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions contained in that certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 7th day of June, A. D. 1894, and made by Charles Wallace and Ann Wallace his wife, formerly of Waialeale in the Island of Maui, and now of Honolulu, Oahu, to John S. Walker and F. H. Reysen, trustees of Honolulu, deceased, and of record in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 89, on pages 107 and 108.

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions contained in that certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 7th day of June, A. D. 1894, and made by Charles Wallace and Ann Wallace his wife, formerly of Waialeale in the Island of Maui, and now of Honolulu, Oahu, to John S. Walker and F. H. Reysen, trustees of Honolulu, deceased, and of record in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 89, on pages 107 and 108.

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions contained in that certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 7th day of June, A. D. 1894, and made by Charles Wallace and Ann Wallace his wife, formerly of Waialeale in the Island of Maui, and now of Honolulu, Oahu, to John S. Walker and F. H. Reysen, trustees of Honolulu, deceased, and of record in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 89, on pages 107 and 108.

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions contained in that certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 7th day of June, A. D. 1894, and made by Charles Wallace and Ann Wallace his wife, formerly of Waialeale in the Island of Maui, and now of Honolulu, Oahu, to John S. Walker and F. H. Reysen, trustees of Honolulu, deceased, and of record in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 89, on pages 107 and 108.

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions contained in that certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 7th day of June, A. D. 1894, and made by Charles Wallace and Ann Wallace his wife, formerly of Waialeale in the Island of Maui, and now of Honolulu, Oahu, to John S. Walker and F. H. Reysen, trustees of Honolulu, deceased, and of record in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 89, on pages 107 and 108.

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions contained in that certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 7th day of June, A. D. 1894, and made by Charles Wallace and Ann Wallace his wife, formerly of Waialeale in the Island of Maui, and now of Honolulu, Oahu, to John S.